ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,675—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7563	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B. M. L. proceeds to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
POSEIDON		3,878	650	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	F. Kosovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st May 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1896.

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SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
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LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 30th April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

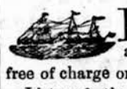
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 5th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 5th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on 5th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 29th April, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "MOGUL" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey Damages.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 25th April, 1896.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENTS HOSIERY.

LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Navy Blue, Seal Brown, White	19 8	21 8
Plain Black, Fast Dye	18 0	20 0
Fawn Shades, "Special Value"	16 0	18 0
Fancy Stripes, Assorted Colours	20 0	22 8

COTTON SOCKS.

Navy Blue, Seal Brown	15 0	17 0
Plain Black, Sanitary Dye	15 0	17 0
Fancy Stripes, a large variety	7 8	8 8
" " Superior	9 0	10 8
" " Silk Stripes	15 0	17 0

MERINO SOCKS.

Assorted Drabs and Fawn Shades	9 8	10 10
" " Superior	12 8	14 0
" " Very fine and soft	18 0	20 0
Fancy Stripes, a large variety	11 4	12 12
" " Superior	15 0	17 0
" " Silk Stripes	22 8	25 0

CASHMERE SOCKS.

Black Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Fast Dye	16 0	18 0
" " heavier make	20 0	22 8
Black, Navy Blue, spliced in heels and feet with silk	22 0	24 8
Treacher & Co.'s "Specialite," Silk and Wool mixture, in Navy Blue and Fawn, very durable	21 0	29 0

NATURAL UNDYED WOOL SOCKS.

Pure Sanitary Wool, very fine, spliced in heels and feet with silk	16 0	18 0
" " a heavier make	20 0	22 0

HOSE FOR BICYCLING, WALKING, &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
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CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
FOR THE VOYAGE HOME.
FOR WEAR IN EUROPE.

UNDERVESTS OR BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
181	India Gauze ½ Sleeves, 32 to 38 chest	per doz. 20 0	22 8
182	" a superior quality, silk fronts	" 30 0	33 8
183	"Our Specialite" Gauze Merino, very thin and elastic, will not shrink	" 40 0	44 8
184	Summer Merino, medium weight	" 50 0	58 8
185	Natural Sanitary Wool, thin and elastic, as recommended by the Medical Faculty	" 60 0	67 8
186	Anglo-India Gauze, a mixture of Silk and Wool, invaluable for prickly-heat, in White and Fresh Pink	" 72 0	80 0
187	Stout White Merino	" 50 0	55 8
188	Grey Scotch Lambswool, long sleeves, suitable for homeward journey and cold climate	each 9 0	10 0

Sizes over 38" chest are charged extra.

DRAWERS,

Reaching just below the knee, spliced seats and shaped bands,

190	India Gauze, 30 to 38 inches	per doz. 39 0	44 0
191	"Our Specialite" Gauze Merino	" 45 0	50 0
192	Natural Sanitary Wool	" 66 0	73 0
193	Stout White Merino	" 60 0	67 0

LONG DRAWERS.

194	India Gauze	" 42 0	46 8
195	Stout White Merino	" 70 0	78 0
196	Gray Scotch Lambswool	each 10 0	11 4

Sizes over 38" are charged extra.
FOR HOSIERY SEE SMALL ADVERTISEMENT.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

READABLE BOOKS, Rs. 2 PER VOLUME.

Crockett's Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City.	Conan Doyle's The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard.
Crockett's Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City.	Conan Doyle's The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard.
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H. S. Merriman's The Sowers.	Marie Corelli's The Mighty Atom.
H. S. Merriman's The Sowers.	Marie Corelli's The Mighty Atom.
H. S. Merriman's The Sowers.	Marie Corelli's The Mighty Atom.
IA. The New Story by Q.	Baring Gould's The Brown Squire.
IA. The New Story by Q.	Baring Gould's The Brown Squire.
IA. The New Story by Q.	Baring Gould's The Brown Squire.
The Beautiful White Devil by Guy Boothby.	Florence Warden's A Lady in Black.
The Beautiful White Devil by Guy Boothby.	Florence Warden's A Lady in Black.
The Beautiful White Devil by Guy Boothby.	Florence Warden's A Lady in Black.
Anthony Hope's Comedies of Courtship.	Stanley Weyman's Red Cockade.
Anthony Hope's Comedies of Courtship.	Stanley Weyman's Red Cockade.
Anthony Hope's Comedies of Courtship.	Stanley Weyman's Red Cockade.

THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.
TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLDALLS,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
DRESSING BAGS AND EIFFEL CASES
A LARGE CHOICE AT POPULAR PRICES.
HOAR & Co., { THE HOUSE FOR TRUNKS & BAGS. } BOMBAY.

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NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BUT WHY SUFFER
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.
WITH COUGH AND COLD?

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

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	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.		Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0	Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0	Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	8	50 0

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
Best Quality Pebbles	10 0

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	23 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

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Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

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Best Crown Class	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case..... Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... " 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... " 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames ..... " 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
Dr. Menist's Pebble	" 8	Ordinary Glass	" 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ASK FOR
PHILLIPS & Co.'S
CRISP
AERATED WATERS.
AND
DRINK NO OTHER.
N.B.—Observe our Name and the Word "CRISP" on every Label.

"CRISP" SODAWATER.
"CRISP" POTASH WATER.
"CRISP" LITHIA WATER.
"CRISP" AERATED WATER.
"CRISP" TONIC WATER.
"CRISP" LEMONADE.
"CRISP" GINGERADE.
"CRISP" GINGERALE.
"CRISP" RASPBERRY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

JUST OPENED SPRING NOVELTIES

WHITE MUSLINS.
COLORED MUSLINS.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

BOMBAY.

FOR Rs. 2-6
ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF
BEEHIVE BRANDY
AND A COPY OF
THE ROYAL ALBUM
Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STYLES

GENTS' COLLARS

FOR DAY WEAR

OR **EVENING DRESS.**

DRESS SOCKS AND TIES, GLOVES, HANDKFS.

SHIRT STUDS,

LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION.

READY FOR WEAR.

DRESS SHIRTS,

ONE STUD—SQUARE CUFF.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOYD'S ICE FACTORY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. J. and J. MOIR have to announce, that from the 1st of May, the price of Ice will be Rs. 46-104 per ton wholesale, and the price will be 5 pies per lb. retail, at which prices it can be had at the Company's Factory and Depots.

J. AND J. MOIR,
Proprietors.

Bombay, 29th April, 1896.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and of the KARACHI PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, and Reduced.

KARACHI PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, and Reduced.....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REDUCTION of the Capital of the abovenamed Company agreed to by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 23rd November, 1895, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 12th December, 1895, was confirmed by an order herein dated the 7th day of April, 1896, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Pursuant to the direction contained in the said order the said order, was produced to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and an office copy thereof was handed to him together with a Minute in the words or to the effect set forth in the Schedule thereto hereunder written, and that the same were on the 22nd April, 1896, duly registered, by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

SCHEDULE.

The Capital of the Company which was originally Rupees One Lakh and Five Thousand, divided into Two Hundred and Ten shares of Rupees Five Hundred each, and which was subsequently Increased to Rupees One Lakh Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty divided into Two Hundred and Ten original whole shares of Rupees Five Hundred each, and 524 New Shares of Rupees Five Hundred each, partly issued in whole and partly in quarter shares of Rupees One Hundred and Twenty-five is again reduced to its original amount of One Lakh and Five Thousand Rupees, divided into Two Hundred and Ten shares of Rupees Five Hundred each.— Dated, this 29th day of April, 1896.

TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co.,
Attorneys for the above Company.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	10,79,540	12 8
Deposits	,,	97,19,294	10 5
Bankers Balances	,,	11,749	2 8
Bills and Acceptances	,,	7,17,549	0 5
Sundries	,,	1 13,006	2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,86,145	9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	,,	1,13,08,402	9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	,,	1,93,130	15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,,	5,79,901	1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED AND BURNT COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Mody Bay, near the hay stacks, on account of the Underwriters:—

A large quantity of cotton in pressed bales, docras, and loose damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance to be paid and goods cleared after the next day.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1896.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL TRAVELLERS

TO EUROPE

VIA BOMBAY.

SHOULD INSPECT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

AND COMPANY'S.

STOCK OF

TRAVELLING REQUISITES

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

WE SHOW

THE LARGEST

ASSORTMENT

IN BOMBAY.

WE GIVE

THE BEST

VALUE

IN BOMBAY.

CHEAP

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

21 inches, Rs. 4-8; 24 inches, Rs. 5-8; 27 inches, Rs. 5-8; 30 inches, Rs. 6-0 each.

THE TOURIST STEEL TRUNK.

Best make and finish, Sizes 21 to 32 inches long, Rs. 8-12 to Rs. 18-8 each.

THE "ORIENTAL" TRUNK.

A very strong and serviceable Trunk of very neat appearance, Sizes 21 to 33 inches long, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25-8 each.

OFFICERS' UNIFORM CASES.

AIR-TIGHT,

24, 27, 30, 33 inches long.

Rs. 19-8 22-8 25-8 30-8 each.

HELMET CASES,

ENAMELLED BLACK.

Rs. 4-8 and 6-8 each.

GLADSTONE BAGS,

BROWN CANVAS GLADSTONE BAGS,

very serviceable,

Rs. 18-8 and 20-8 each.

GLADSTONE BAGS,

REAL COW-HIDE,

CANVAS LINED.

Rs. 21-0 to 32-8.

LEATHER LINED.

Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 64-8.

GENTLEMEN'S

KIT—BAGS

Very useful and handy.

Rs. 33-8 and 39-8.

WATERPROOF HOLD-ALLS

For Rugs, Bedding, etc.

Rs. 10-8 to 21-8.

BROWN CANVAS SOILED LINEN BAGS.

Rs. 4-8 to 5-12 each.

LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

Rs. 4 to 8-8 each.

RUG STRAPS.

Re. 1-6 to Rs. 4 per set.

DECK CHAIRS, all kinds,

Rs. 2-12 to 12 each.

ILLUSTRATED and FULLY DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

sent free to any address on application.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. B. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s

WELL-KNOWN BRANDY.

GOOD WINE needs no bush. This BRANDY is so widely known all over the world that it needs no distribution of Pictures, Almanacs or other presents to increase its Sale. No finer Brand or Better value. To be had of all Wine Merchants.

D. P. BATHA & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1896 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1896, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, required during the year commencing 1st July 1896:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of country produce.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed—
Tenders for Country Stores,
Tenders for Oils, etc.,
Tenders for Clothing,
Tenders for Stationery,
as the case may be,

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN-MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 25th April 1896. Agent.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. PARKER.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:

NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.

To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,

Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

THE SANATORIUM.

HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter.)

THE SANATORIUM.

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; with, out this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS flavouring both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL

FIRE INSURANCE LIFE.

COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT, D. LINDSAY, Secretary

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.

THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

S. M. MOSES, Esq.

W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.

DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all Risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, The other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!!!

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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BOMBAY.

CONVEYANCE OF REMAINS TO KERBELLA.—The remains of a Mogul, named Mehdi Shah, were removed from Hassonabad yesterday afternoon and conveyed to the Mazagon Bunder via Matarpakady, Gunpowder and Dockyards Road for shipment to Kerbella.

ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the above club will be held to-day, at the Apollo Bunder (W. B. Green and Co.), at 8 p.m. A large attendance of members is requested. Business:—To pass the accounts for the past year; and to elect office-bearers for the ensuing season.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARISHIONERS AND THEIR BISHOP.—A correspondent writes:—In consequence of a dispute between his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun and the parishioners of Cooria (in Salsette) respecting the management and control of funds and properties, the Vicar has been removed, the Church closed, and no service is held. The community is much exercised, and the celebration of marriages is put off "sine die."

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mahommed Behbani, Sheikh-ul-Islam-Zadeh, Munshi to the Anjuman, will deliver a lecture in Persian on the following subject: "Mind is not Matter: A refutation of M. Ribot's Theory." The Persian Consul-General will preside. Those understanding the Persian language are invited to attend.

THEFT AT CHINCHPOOGLY.—Abdul Latiff Hajee Soomar, a timber merchant, residing at Chinchpoogly, reported to the police, on Tuesday forenoon, the theft of a currency note for Rs. 100, from the pocket of his shirt, which he had placed on a table in his bed-room on the previous night. The complainant stated that he closed the door of the room before going to bed and awoke at 6 o'clock on the following morning, when he let his servant in to sweep the floor. About 8 a.m. he put on his shirt, when he discovered that a note for Rs. 100 was missing out of a bundle of notes for Rs. 500.

FATAL FALL FROM A MANGO TREE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, last evening, at 8 Cowroo Road, touching the death of Tanoo Damoo, aged thirty years, a gardener in the employ of Mr. Jamnadas Nagindas, residing at that locality. About half-past 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, the deceased climbed up a mango tree in the compound of his master's bungalow to pluck mangoes, when he accidentally fell down from a height of about fifty feet, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death shortly afterwards. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Nelmes charged Shivji Yeshu, a notorious character, who had often been fined and sent to jail for being drunk and disorderly, with assaulting a police sepoy and obstructing him in the execution of his duty. The accused was the worse for liquor on Tuesday night, and picked up a quarrel with a Mussulman fee-seller. The latter being assaulted cried out "Sepoy, sepoy;" and a policeman on duty at a short distance ran up there. Accused gave him a severe blow on his right cheek, and when the sepoy called out for assistance, accused hit him on his left cheek, drawing out blood. Evidence having been recorded, the man was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—At the twelfth annual gathering of this club, which has made a name for itself, a lively programme of both vocal and instrumental music was gone through by members of the club at the Novelty on Sunday last. Those who had a part to perform went through their course admirably, as was testified by the hearty applause from the overcrowded audience. The songs, particularly from Mr. P. E. Dick, and the Christy Minstrels were rendered so well that the whole house enthusiastically demanded an encore. The proceedings were at intervals enlivened by the classic tunes played by a full band, formed also of members of the club, which were done in good style, and consequently appreciated generally, though their appearance in public was the very first. At the close of the musical entertainment a farce, entitled "Vehemallo Bharthar," was performed, which kept up the spirit of the audience till a late hour.

ROBBING A CHILD IN A TEMPLE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Malhari, a Hindu mill-hand, aged nineteen years, was charged with theft of an embroidered cap of the value of Rs 3, the property of Kasibai, a Hindu woman, residing at Agar Bazaar. On the morning of the 25th instant prosecutrix went into the temple, which is close by her house, taking with her her infant son in the arms, when the accused, who was in the temple at the time, snatched the cap from off the child's head and decamped. On the following day the prosecutrix went to the accused's house and demanded the cap, which he refused to return. Whereupon the prosecutrix made a report to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the cap. The accused in his defence said that he took away the cap and pawned it. He took away the cap only to play a joke upon her. He admitted two previous convictions. His Worship sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A PARSEE GRADUATE FOR THE I. C. S. EXAMINATION.—Mr. Kaikhosru Hormusji Wadia appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, yesterday, and took the usual oath about his age and birthplace. Mr. Wadia, who is a distinguished graduate of our University, is proceeding to England to compete for her Majesty's Indian Civil Service examination. He passed his Matriculation from the Proprietary High School, attaining a very high rank; his Previous, in the 2nd class, with very high marks; and in the latter he secured a first class with a prize in Physics. Last November, Mr. Wadia appeared at the B.A. examination, but was able to write only six papers out of ten, being taken very ill during the remaining four papers. In spite of this the University examiners, taking into consideration the exceptional quality of the six papers he was able to answer, declared him successful in the 2nd class. Mr. Wadia is said to be one of the best of English and mathematical scholars the Elphinstone College has produced, and his future is full of promise.

THE FORGETFUL PASSENGER.—Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Jeva Dossa, a victoria-driver stood charged with theft of two diamonds and a velvet cap, belonging to a Parsee passenger, who had engaged his gharry. The circumstances of the case have already been given in these columns. The matter was adjourned on the application of Inspector Nelmes to enable the police to make further enquiries with regard to the diamonds which were not discovered. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge of having in his possession the velvet cap, which he admitted he found in his gharry. His Worship fined him Rs. 25 with an alternative of a month's hard labour in the common jail. Soon after the case was disposed of, Mr. Craigie, pleader, who defended, appeared in court and informed the magistrate that the matter had been adjourned until 1st May, and he could not understand how the case was disposed of that day. The magistrate replied that the charge was altered under the Police Act from theft to that of having accused having in his possession property which did not belong to him. Accused had been convicted upon the evidence and his own admission.

SHOP-LIFTING EXTRAORDINARY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Balla Mahadoo and Tookaram, the former with theft and the latter with the abetment of that offence in respect of a gold earring, of the value of Rs. 25, the property of Kanji Punja, a grain dealer, having his shop at Ripon Road. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared to conduct the prosecution, while Mr. Salmon attended the first accused, and Mr. Vellacher appeared for the second accused. Shortly after noon, on Thursday last, both the accused proceeded to complainant's shop at Haines Road. No. 1 entered the shop and asked for a sample of grain from a servant, who was seated near a box, writing, while No. 2 stood outside. While the servant went inside for the sample, the first accused picked up the ring, which was lying on the box, and passed it to No. 2, who made off with it. The servant produced the sample, which the first accused took to the door, looked at it, and then returned it, saying he did not approve of it. He then left the shop. Immediately afterwards the servant missed the ring, and suspecting the first accused to be the thief, ran after him and arrested him, but the ring was not found with him. A neighbouring shop-keeper informed complainant that he had seen the first accused handing the ring to the second accused. Complainant thereupon arrested the second accused, who was standing at a short distance, and gave him in police custody. The police searched his person and discovered the ring. The accused in their statement said that they went to the complainant's shop to buy rice, when the servant gave them short-measure, and on their remonstrating with him, they were assaulted by complainant and others, and were falsely charged with theft. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that there was no doubt that the ring was found with No. 2. Though No. 1 was not seen taking the ring, still the circumstances of the case were such as to clearly show that he picked up the ring and passed it to No. 2. His Worship sentenced both accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

TENT-PEGGING ACCIDENT.—We hear from Mahableshwar that Lieutenant T. M. Usborne, R. A., met with an accident, the other day, whilst practising tent-pegging, which will render him "hors de combat" for some time. It seems that he was going for the second peg, when his horse backed, nearly unseating him, but managing to right himself, he tried the third peg, when the horse again backed, throwing him over, his head on to his face. He was much shaken, and his face was badly cut and bruised, but he was doing well when the news left.—"Deccan Herald."

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN KEROSINE OIL.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Major Samuel Comfort, one of the constituted attorneys in Bombay, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, has obtained summonses against Noorbhoy Mahomedbhoy and two other Borah dealers in kerosine oil, charging them with using a false trade-mark, contrary to sections 480 and 482 of the Indian Penal Code, and with having in their possession the trade-mark for the purposes of denoting that the oil was the manufacture or merchandize of a person whose manufacture or merchandize it was not, contrary to section 485 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, defended the first and second accused, and Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, appeared for the third accused.

Mr. Brown asked that the evidence of the Chemical Analyser might be taken together in all the three cases.

Mr. Acworth and Mr. Lalkaka opposed the proposal and the court decided to take Dr. Barry's evidence separately in all the cases.

Dr. Thomas Collis Barry, examined by Mr. Brown, said that he was Surgeon-Captain of the Indian Medical Service. He was at present holding the appointment of Chemical Analyser to Government. He was also an officer under Petroleum Act. On the 23th instant he received from the Standard Oil Company six cans of kerosine oil, two of which were marked A and B. There were two other tins, marked E and F. He subjected the contents of the tins A and B to test, and the result was given in his report. In his opinion the tin marked E contained the real American oil. The contents of the tins A and B materially differed from the contents of the tin E. The tin marked F contained the Russian oil. After the contents of those tins were examined, he handed them over under seal to some person authorised by the Standard Oil Company. A few days ago he received fifteen bottles containing kerosine oil. He subjected the contents of those bottles to a similar test. The results of the test differed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, Dr. Barry said that if there was a mixture of Russian and American oils, he could not say in what proportion they were mixed up together. He was able to say that the tins, marked A and B, and the other samples contained Russian oils. He swore that they contained twenty-five per cent. of American oils. If there was in a tin twenty-five per cent. of Russian oil and seventy-five per cent. of American oil, he would not call it American oil, but would call it a mixture. He would swear that the tins A and B contained oil which had the character of Russian oil. If there was "snowflake" oil in the tins A and B it could not be more than ten per cent. There might be slight variations in the burning point. It varied according to the temperature. The snowflake oil claimed the burning point to be at 150° according to the temperature in America, but according to the temperature in Bombay it was at 120°.

The witness gave similar evidence in two other cases.

Mr. Brown, in closing the cases for the prosecution, asked the magistrate to frame charges against the accused, under sections 480, 482, and 485.

Mr. Acworth said the court not to frame any charges against the accused before hearing him. Mr. Acworth, on behalf of his clients stated that if any charge should be framed against accused, it should be under section 483 only. He submitted that section 485 meant the possession by accused of means of stamping, but there was no evidence to show that his clients had filled in these tins. The accused were small merchants, having their shops on the public road. When the search-warrant was executed, there were no empty tins found therein, neither any tins were tampered with nor any implements for opening the tins were discovered in their places of business. There was no evidence to show that accused had other places of business, or any godowns, where they could have committed the frauds. It was clearly brought out in cross-examination that accused sold more tins of oil during day time than they practically stored in the shops, and if they could commit any offience, they could only do so during the short intervals of bringing the cases into their shops and selling them to their customers; but that was quite impracticable to do in a shop on a public road during a short interval of time. Before dragging his clients into the court, the complainant never asked accused for an explanation as to how they had come by these tins. The defence would be able to prove that they had purchased these tins from a merchant, who was recognised by the Standard Oil Company. The object of the prosecution was simply to put before the public the position of the "snowflake" oil in Bombay; otherwise there was absolutely no necessity of showing its origin and its relative value compared with the Russian oil. The company had gained that object very considerably by the publicity of the court proceedings in newspapers. The learned solicitor asked the court not to frame any charges against the accused, who should be discharged.

The magistrate remarked that it was necessary to frame charges against the accused because it was incumbent on the defence to establish that they had come by those tins innocently and without any guilty knowledge. The court, therefore, framed charges against the accused under sections 482 and 485, and asked them whether they had anything to say. They pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr. Acworth then led the evidence for the defence.

Khemji Nathoo, examined by Mr. Acworth, said that he resided at Khaduk. He knew the first accused Noorbhoy, to whom he had sold "snowflake" kerosine on three different occasions, viz, on the 21st October, 31st October, and 1st December 1895; 25 cases on each occasion. Witness produced an account-book to show the sales. The witness had purchased these cases from the Standard Oil Company and also from one Nanji Nathoo. The greater number of cases he had sold to accused Noorbhoy were purchased from the Standard Oil Company.

Ahmedalli Allibhoy, a servant in the employ of the first defendant, said that his master had purchased "snowflake" oil cases from time to time and from other merchants. His master also dealt in Russian oil. His master had a shop on the open road, and that witness never saw his master or any one in the shop mixing different oils.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said that his business was to attend the Customs, while his master bought the kerosine oil cases through brokers. There were no marks on the cases or tins to show from whom they had been purchased. He did not know that the Municipality did not allow more than five cases to be stored in the shop. His master's shop was divided into two parts, in each of which a number of cases were kept. In one compartment five cases might be stored, while in the other fifteen cases might be kept.

The case was further adjourned to the 13th proximo.

ROBBING A GENERAL OF HIS WATCH.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Raghunath Yeshwant, who is now undergoing a term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment in respect of the theft of a set of gold buttons, stood charged at the instance of Superintendent Brewin with theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs.77, belonging to General Blake, a director of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, residing at the Esplanade Hotel Annexe. On the last occasion the matter was adjourned to enable Daya Khera, the Marwari with whom the watch was pawned for Rs. 11, and who stood charged with receiving stolen property, to produce evidence on his own behalf. Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smethem, appeared for the Marwari.

Evidence was called on behalf of the defence, the second accused's father saying that first accused had pledged three watches with the second accused. Witness did not consider General Blake's watch was a good one, and valued it at Rs. 10. He gave evidence to the effect that his son had often received gold watches in pawn and had advanced money to a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company whose name he mentioned on such property. Mr. Rustomjee Nanabhoy, an agent of the West End Watch Company, valued the General's watch at Rs. 200, adding that some of "the American watches half-marked 18-carat" that are imported are simply made of brass with a thin coating of gold, and are only worth about Rs. 40 each.

Mr. Young then submitted that the prosecution had failed to show that at the time of his client receiving the watch in pawn he had reason to suspect that it had been stolen, especially when it was remembered an expert had stated that watches similar in appearance were sold in Bombay at a cheap rate.

Mr. Brewin submitted the case was made out against the Marwari, as the latter had made no enquiry to ascertain how the prisoner came by all the watches which he pledged within a short time.

In disposing of the case, the magistrate said that the watch itself was sufficient to lead the Marwari to have made inquiries as to where the prisoner had obtained possession, especially when it had a monogram and a mark upon it, and while he still had in his possession other watches at the time unredeemed by accused. The Marwari had advanced a very small amount on what was on the face of it a valuable watch. His Worship sentenced first prisoner to nine months' and the Marwari to six months' hard labour.

Mr. Brewin pointed out that a silver watch found as the Marwari's shop had been found to be the property of Vishnu, a tea-seller, from whom it was stolen in February last. In view of the sentences passed on the accused, the superintendent asked permission to withdraw the charge in respect of the property preferred against the accused.

The magistrate consenting, ordered the property to be handed over to the owner.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

LIABILITY OF A MARRIED WOMAN.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, 4th Judge.)

ISMAIL NOORMAHOMED VS. MRS. MARY MUNGAWIN.

THE plaintiff, who carries on business at Karachi, claimed to recover from defendant, who is a clerk in the Bombay Municipality, and who has been for some time past living apart from her husband, a sum of Rs. 51-12-6, being the amount due on an acknowledgment signed by the defendant for cloth sold and delivered to her in Bombay on the 27th April 1894. Mr. Vamanrao appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Hemming and Mr. M. Kanga represented the defendant.

His Honour the Fourth Judge, in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiff in this case seeks to recover from the defendant the price of certain articles of dress, supplied to her during her coverture. His pleader relies on section 8 of the Act 3 of 1874, as an answer to the plea of coverture. I find as a fact that the defendant did not possess any separate property at the date of the delivery of the goods. The above cited section provides for two classes of cases: (1) where the married woman possesses separate property, and makes a contract with reference to such property; (2) where a person makes a contract with a married woman, who is at the time possessed of separate property upon the faith that her obligation arising out of such contract will be satisfied out of her separate property. In either case the person so contracting becomes entitled to sue her, and to the extent of her separate property, recover against her whatever he might have received had she been unmarried at the date of the suit. It is contended for the plaintiff that the existence of separate property at the date of the contract is not a necessary condition to create the obligation to pay. The plain grammatical construction of the whole sentence shows clearly that the words "if a married woman possesses separate property" must be read into the second limit of it. If the Legislature had intended such an innovation of the law as is contended for, the simplest course would have been to say that a married woman's contracts shall bind her property, if she has any at the date of the suit or at the date of the execution of any decree against her. It was said the omission of the words "such property" in the second clause leaves it to be inferred that the property may be either existing or after acquired. Those words are intended to specialize a particular group of contracts, but they would be wholly insensible in the second clause. The Indian Act is to some extent modelled on 33 and 34 Vict. Chap. 93. This was amended in 1874 by 37 and 38 Vict. Chap. 50. The law on the subject was consolidated by the Act of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict. Chap. 75). Under these Acts it has been held that no obligation arises out of her contracts, unless she has some separate property existing at the date of the contract. Turnbull vs. Forman 15, Queen's Bench Division 234, re Shakespear 30 Chan. Division 169. Stogdon vs. Lee, 1 Queen' Bench Division 661. Not only so, but the cases have gone the length of deciding that a married woman cannot contract even by express agreement so as to bind her separate after acquired property if she has no separate property existing at the date of the contract. So was the law until in 1893 the Legislature interfered and amended the Married Woman's Property Act of 1882 by passing 62 and 63 Vict. Chap 63. Section 1 declares that every contract entered into by a married woman shall be deemed to be a contract entered into by her with respect to bind her separate property, "whether she be or be not, possessed of any separate property or estate at the time when she enters into such contract. With regard to the argument that the written acknowledgement of the debt having been given while the defendant was in receipt of a salary as a clerk, it is enough to say that such acknowledgment does not create any new liability or obligation. It merely saves the debt from being time-barred, and gives a fresh starting point for computing the period of limitation prescribed for the suit. If the original claim is open to any legal exception so is the acknowledgment. The suit must be dismissed, but without costs.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE season of 1895-96 came to an end with the races on Saturday, the 25th instant, and has undoubtedly been the best on record since the Association was formed in March, 1893, not only as regards the number of members, but, what is of far more importance to those who have the sport of sailing at heart, the increased number of entries in both classes, viz., yachts and ships' boats, and the very much keener way in which the races have been contested. Since 23rd November 13 races for yachts have been held, including the three for Mr. Marshall's Cup and 18 for ships' boats, for which a grand total of 207 entries were received in the proportion of 121 of the former and 83 of the latter, on an average of over 9 yachts and nearly 6 boats per race, which shows a considerable improvement on the previous season, when there were 17 races for each class, and the average entries were only about six and four, respectively. It is also worth of note how much closer than ever before the results have been both as regards the margins by which the various races have been won and the satisfactory way in which the prizes have been divided, as all races under the Association flag are handicaps, in which case, of course, every boat or yacht is supposed to have an equal chance. Especially has this been so in the case of the yachts class, as it was on the result of the last race only that the winner of the cup for the greatest number of prizes throughout the season was decided. Previously to that Red Rose was the leading boat with two firsts and two seconds (counting one and a-half point, respectively) closely followed by Mannikin, Isca, and Tomtit, of whom the former came to the front by winning Saturday's race, thereby bringing her points up to three and a-half.

The following tables show the results of the season's racing of each class, and number of starts and prizes of the various boats that have earned winning brackets:—

Yachts.	Number of starts.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Total points
Mannikin	13	3	1	3½
Red Rose	13	2	2	3
Tomtit	7	2	1	2½
Isca	11	1	2	2
Melody	7	1	1	1½
Kismet	11	1	1	
Eileen	9	1	1	
Kiralyne	7	1	1	
Janetta	12	1	...	1
Violet	3	1	...	
Senta	10	...	1	½
Ships' Boats.				
Magdala's Cutter	15	7	2	8
Plassy's Cutter	14	2	2	4
Clive's Cutter	7	2	2	3
Mabel	15	2	1	2½
Hydaspes's Cutter	4	2	1	2½
Kaiser-i-Hind's Boat	3	2	2	3
Plassy's Gailey	3	1	...	1
Pigeon's Cutter	2	...	1	½

In the case of the ships' boats class the cup for the greatest number of prizes through the seamen goes to H. M. S. Magdala's Cutter, which along with the Mabel and H. M.S. Plassy's Cutter, was able to race far more regularly than most of the others, though the Hydaspes' Cutter and Kaisar-i-Hind's life-boat did well on the few occasions they were in port and able to race, and it is to be hoped that the success their enthusiastic skippers have met with will be an inducement next season to other officers of the mercantile marine to enter their boats.

DEVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

S. S. PHILIP AND JAMES.

April 30, 8 p.m.—Choral Eevensong.

May 1, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 28.

10 p.m.	83·4

WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 29.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	87·3
2 p.m.	90·3
4 p.m.	88·3

THE objection raised by a section of the American Press against the frequency of marriages between Yankee "millionaireses" and British and other European "pauper" noblemen, recalls to the *Daily Chronicle* the circumstance that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the custom for American gentlemen, descendants of those old English families who had escaped the Elizabethan and Caroline persecutions and settled in the States, to come to England in search of wives. Occasionally, too, the American girl found her husband in the old country. Thus, in 1824, the three lovely Misses Carroll, of Carrolton, Baltimore, made their debut in London society, and took the town by storm. They did more: they carried off the best prizes in the matrimonial market of the period by becoming respectively Duchess of Leeds, Marchioness of Wellesley, and Baroness Stafford. The most beautiful of "the three graces," as they were popularly called, however first married Sir Felton Harvey, and only became Duchess of Leeds in 1827. She died in 1874. These ladies may be said to have been the pioneers of those fair daughters of Columbia who have selected titled mates in the "old countries."

A CASK OF TODDY CONCEALED IN HAY.

BEFORE Mr. R. A. L. Moore, C. S., Assistant Collector and Sub-divisional Magistrate of Bassein, Framroze Bhimjibhai and Rattanji Bhimjibhai Patel, of Nargol, in the Thana district, were charged, under section 43 of the Abkari Act, with removing toddy more than four gallons in weight from one place to another without a permit. Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, High Court pleader, and Mr. Khurshedji Jivanji Mistry, District pleader, represented the accused; and the Police Prosecuter appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that complaints were made by the Abkari farmer of Dahanu that toddy in large quantities was constantly removed from Umergaum and Nargol to Dahanu without the necessary license being obtained, and that consequently it was sold at an extremely cheap rate at Dahanu. Mr. Smith, the Abkari Inspector, and his staff were therefore kept on the alert to detect the offence. During the Holi festival week there is always a sale of an unusually large quantity of toddy, and therefore the Abkari police kept a stricter watch in those days to prevent a recurrence of the offence. As a result of this alertness on the part of the Abkari officers, on the 22nd February last, i.e., during the week preceding the Holi festival, at midnight, eight Abkari policemen stopped a cart drawn by buffaloes, and apparently stacked with hay, from proceeding from the village Toom in the Umergaum taluka to Dhudnalvad in the Dahanu taluka. On making a minute search of the cart the police found, enveloped in hay, a huge cask containing about 49 gallons of toddy. The seemingly listless and drowsy drivers were proceeding slowly under cover of night to Umergaum, when the Abkari police surrounded them and asked them whither they were proceeding. One of them reported that they were going to a different village from that to which they were bound, and that they were taking hay to that village. In the meantime, one of the drivers, Fakira, evaded the notice of the police and decamped. A "panch" was held on the spot, the toddy was weighed, the cask examined, and was found to bear the letters R. B. P., which were connected by the police with the initials of the name of the second accused, Rattanji Bhimjibhai Patel. The driver of the cart, Mahadoo Kurson, was examined before the panch, and it was alleged that he deposed that the accused Rattanji had sent him that afternoon from Dhudhalvad to his (Rattanji's) grandson, Framroze, the second accused, at Toom with a letter and a verbal message that fifty gallons of toddy should be sent by him to Dhudhalvad that night with the bearer of the letter. Framroze thereupon purchased the toddy from one Ramji Bhandari in the presence of several witnesses, and ordered it to be poured into the cask. It was also alleged that the accused Framroze, on coming to know that the cart was stopped by the Abkari police, appeared on the scene, and entreated the police to forgive the offence. The statements of the several witnesses produced by the police were taken down by the Third Class Magistrate of the place. Seeing that the case was of some importance, Mr. Moore, to whom powers were vested in him under the Criminal Procedure Code, called for the papers in the case from the Third Class Magistrate in order that he might try it himself. On Thursday, in his camp at Bandora, the case was called on for hearing, when about ten witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution. In his cross-examination, Mahadu Kurson, the driver of the cart, retracted the statements that he had made before the Third Class Magistrate, alleging that he had made them at the instigation of the police and under pressure from them. The other witnesses also collapsed under cross-examination. The magistrate then took down the statements of the accused, who denied that they had anything to do with the cart and its contents, and that the charge was got up against them. The magistrate, in delivering judgment, said that the evidence in the case adduced by the prosecutor was highly unsatisfactory, and therefore he discharged both the accused, and ordered that the property seized might be confiscated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 28.

Fellows, Lt, Bo, 8th Bo Infy, on leave, from Baroda.

APRIL 29.

Hales, Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Poona.
Paterson, Lt-Col, Punjab, H P proceeding home, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 29.

Nicholson, Lieut, Bengal, York Regt, from leave, to Rarikhet.
Dempsey, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to Australia.
Fellows, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, on leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th April, 1896.

1. There will be 16m. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned for the periods stated against their names:—Gr. C. Worman, for 1 year from 1st May 1896; and Gr. W. D. Pringle, for 6 weeks from 25th April 1896.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 23.)

The Rev T Scott, Asst Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three month under Article 636 (iii) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 1 April 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

On relinquishing charge of the Karnal Dist Mr P D Agnew, Asst Commr, is placed in charge of the Kulu Sub-Divn of the Kangra Dist, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th of March 1896.

On the termination of his special duty at Lahore, Mr T H Homan, Extra Judicial Asst Commr, is subject to the approval of the Government of India, appointed to officiate as Deputy Commr of Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th of April 1896, vice Mr H W Gee.

Mr C H Hitchcock, from the Sirsa Sub-Divn of the Hissar Dist to the Murree Divn of the Rawalpindi Dist, of which he assumed charge on the forenoon of the 13th of April 1896.

Mr R A Cason, Political Officer, Tochi, has obtained furlough Government on medical certificate for 8 months, under Article 310 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th of April 1896, with subsidiary leave commencing from the 16th of March 1896.

Lieut-Col C F Massy, Offg Commr and Supt, Jullundur Divn, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months under Article 296 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th of April 1896.

Mr M L Dames, Depy Commr, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to officiate as Commr and Supt of the Jullundur Divn, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th of April 1896, vice Lieut-Col C F Massy, proceeding on leave.

Mr R Humphreys, Asst Commr, Gurdaspur, is placed in charge of the Dalhousie Sub-Divn of that district with effect from the afternoon of the 14th of April 1896.

Mr W F L Bean, Dist Supt of Police having reported his arrival at Karachi is posted to the Hussar Dist.

Mr G A Roadie, Dist Supt of Police, having reported his arrival at Jullundur is appointed to officiate as Assist to the Inspr-General of Police in charge of the Special Branch of the Central Police Office.

Mr J Brabson, Assist Secy to Govt, Punjab, Public Works Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, is granted furlough for seven months, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 18th April 1896.

Mr R T Spier, Senior Head-Assist, Public Works Secretariat, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assist Secy to Govt, Punjab, in that Branch, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th April 1896, vice Mr J Brabson, on furlough.

Mr T R J Ward, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, from the 1st Divn Chenab Canal, which he left on the afternoon of 5th April 1896, to the Karnal Divn, Western Jumna Canal, which he joined on the afternoon of the 6th idem.

Mr A's Phelan, Exec Engr, 1st grade, from the Karnal Divn, Western Jumna Canal, which he left on the afternoon of the 10th April 1896, to the Office of Suptg Engr, Western Jamna Canal Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th idem.

Mr E G Jessop, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, from the Office of Suptg Engr, Chenab Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 1st April 1896, to the 1st Divn, Chenab Canal, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd idem.

Mr J Benton, Exec Engr, 1st grade, from 2nd Divn, Chenab Canal, which he left on the afternoon of 9th April 1896, to the Office of Suptg Engr, Chenab Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 10th idem.

THE Queen rises about eight o'clock every morning at Cimiez (says the *World*), and goes out at ten in a chair for an hour's airing usually in the grounds of the Villa Liserb, where Princess Beatrice and Princess Louis of Battenberg are residing. Lord Cross arrives from Nice about eleven, and the Queen transacts business with him and Sir Fleetwood Edwards until half-past one. Luncheon (served in the dining-room on the ground floor) is at two, after which the Queen spends some time in the adjacent drawing-room. The daily drive occupies from four till seven, and, on returning, the Queen goes to her own apartments for a little rest. Dinner is at a-quarter to nine, and afterwards there is a short sitting in the drawing-room, the Queen retiring about a-quarter past ten. Except the family party at Cimiez, the Queen's only regular visitor is her sister-in-law, the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who is residing at the Chateau de Fabron. The Empress Eugenie has gone over several times from Cap Martin.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF APRIL, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·508	SW	3	106·5	78·9	13	..	1·89	-1·13
Agra	29·541	SW	6	108·5	73·8	24	..	0·72	-1·21
Cawnpore	29·521	W	4	111·5	73·1	20	..	0·67	...
Allahabad	29·291	W	3	109·6	75·8	29	..	0·75	-1·29
Jhansi	29·471	Calm	1	113·2	84·2	15	..	0·64	-1·42
Jacobabad	29·541	NNW	5	109·3	72·1	33	..	0·06	-0·74
Karachi	29·631	WSW	11	98·8	79·8	51	..	0·14	-1·70
Jeypore	29·621	W	3	109·1	74·9	23	..	0·31	-1·59
Ajmere	29·6·0	W	5	106·4	74·6	39	..	0·07	-1·32
Deesa	29·687	SW	9	112·0	78·0	61	..	..	-0·54
Ahmedabad	29·738	WSW	F	7	62	..	..	..	...
Bhuj	29·697	SW	17	109·1	76·9	64	..	0·14	-0·43
Rajkot	29·766	WSW	15	109·4	75·2	52	..	0·03	-0·52
Veraval	29·7·3	W	13	87·6	79·8	85	..	..	...
Neemuch	29·676	W	9	103·9	77·1	68	..	0·04	-1·67
Indore	29·676	W	7	106·0	76·1	61	..	0·08	-1·62
Saugor	29·611	W	4	108·2	77·6	30	..	0·44	-2·12
Jubulpore	29·585	WNW	5	109·5	77·6	22	..	0·10	-2·69
Hoshangabad	29·643	SW	9	111·5	80·5	41	..	0·25	-1·85
Khandwa	29·666	W	15	109·2

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

A DECLINE of 1-8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 122⅛. The price of Bar Silver further advanced 1-16d. in London, to 31 3-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 68 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered 3⅛ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th per cent. lower, at £64 3-8. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, *via* the Canal was 6d. per ton lower, at 14s. 6d. per ton.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,070,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Bombay Linseed was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 416lbs., business done, April-May shipment to Amsterdam, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The price of spot American Cotton was unchanged at 4 3-8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for April-May deliveries, and 4 11-64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 20,000. The Manchester market was steady.

An advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 8 1-8 cents per lb.; and July Futures were 12 points higher, at 7·88 cents. The figures for the day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports have been mutilated in transmission.

Beyond the purchase of 1,000 bales of Dhollera at Rs. 175/85; and 300 Bengal, at Rs. 167, by exporters on business in this staple has been reported here to-day, the Mills having been entirely out of the market, the tone of which has remained steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have shown no further movement in quotations; and both markets remain steady in tone, with purchases for shippers' account upon the usual moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	11,704	bales.
Wheat...	36,667	cwts.
Linseed	16,316	,,
Rapeseed	5,432	,,
Gingellyseed	629	,,
Poppyseed.....	7,131	,,
Groundnuts	1,516	,,
Castorseed	3,779	,,
Rice.....	13,179	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull. Business has been done for May shipment to Hamburg at 8s. 3d.; and for the same shipment to Hull at 8s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2⅛d. for three months' sight Credits. In Bank media of remittance there has been but little enquiry for any delivery; and of three months' Merchants' Bills only a small amount has been reported placed, the market closing quiet but steady as follows, pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 2 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2⅛d.	,,
Francs do.	1'50	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm during the greater part of the day at 109 5-8 for Cash and the settlement, and 109 3-8 for next month's account; but at the close, a rather weaker feeling set in, and rates left off 1-16th cent lower.

SHARES.—In our list this evening but few changes are shown from previous prices, and these are mostly in sellers' favour. Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 20, and Queen, Rs. 5; Sun Mills have declined Rs. 2⅛; and Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 75 higher.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,15,000	3,09,000	4,000	4,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	249	670	9	928
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	16,73,070	36,97,052	63,014	54,33,136
Total for 16 weeks...	17,88,070	40,06,052	67,014	58,61,136
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,184	3,68,107	2,028	4,72,319
Per mile of Ry do.	222	799	4	1,025
Total to corresponding date do.	16,71,327	41,71,806	58,036	58,98,969

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 44,319
Ditto to date..... ,, 37,833

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	34,100	100	37,200
Or per mile of Railway	26	296	1	323
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	51,532	3,04,991	959	3,58,482
Total for 16 weeks...	55,532	3,39,091	1,059	3,95,682
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,931	30,366	21	33,318
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	263	...	288
Total to corresponding date do.	46,831	3,11,605	1,003	3,59,439

Increase for the week .....Rs. 3,882
Ditto to date ..... ,, 36,243

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1896, on 1,873·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,70,000	2,60,000	4,000	4,34,000
Or per mile of Railway	102	155	2	259
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	21,71,209	42,80,825	87,115	65,39,149
Total for 16 weeks..	23,41,209	45,40,825	91,115	69,73,149
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,58,778	3,53,603	4,440	5,16,821
Per mile of Ry do.	95	211	3	309
Total to corresponding date do.	23,53,303	58,19,801	86,677	82,59,978

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 82 821
Ditto, to date ..... ,, 12,86,829

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	500	10	1,010
Or per mile of Railway	29	28	1	58
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	6,722	5,242	52	12,016
Total for 16 weeks...	7,222	5,742	62	13,026
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	550	521	1	1,072
Per mile of Ry do.	32	30	...	62
Total to corresponding date do.	6,754	7,742	51	14,547

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 62
Ditto to date..... ,, 1,521

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SEARLE—LANGFORD—April 16, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the father of the bride, Captain C T A Searle, 36th Sikhs, son of the late Major-General G A Searle, Madras Staff Corps, to Nora Katharine, eldest daughter of the Rev R J Langford, M A, Chaplain of Mussoorie.

DEATHS.

RICKER—April 12, at Budaon, N-W P, Theo, the darling infant son of Charles and Maude Ricker, aged 4 months and 25 days.

WINTERS—April 14, at Karim Nagar, Hyderabad, Deccan, Charles Frederick Woodward, son of the Rev Charles T Winters, Wesleyan Missionary, aged 3 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. T.—We are unable to publish your letter. The passages purporting to be quotations from the Articles of Association and the pamphlet you mention we find to be utterly and designedly inaccurate.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1896.

THE news received here yesterday from the Transvaal is of a most sensational kind, and has in it very serious and far-reaching potentialities. The long-delayed and unsatisfactory reply given by President Kruger to the invitation to visit England addressed to him three months ago by the Colonial Secretary, has been followed up by a decision of the Supreme Court at Pretoria which has stirred the British public very deeply. Four of the most prominent Reform leaders, Colonel Frank Rhodes, Mr. Lionel Phillips, Mr. J. H. Hammond, and Mr. Farrar, have been sentenced to death for the crime of high treason. We in the Bombay Presidency feel an exceptional interest in the first of these condemned men, for during his occupancy of the post of Military Secretary to Lord Harris, Colonel Rhodes by his many good qualities won the admiration and esteem of a very large circle of friends. He seemed the last man in the world to be likely to have part or lot in any secret political conspiracy, and there can be no doubt that this dashing soldier has throughout the whole unfortunate business been made the dupe of astuter men. Mr. Chamberlain, who in his correspondence with President Kruger has throughout gone on the assumption that he would do the right thing, has once more shown his tact and resourcefulness by promptly telegraphing to the President, through Sir Hercules Robinson, that the British Government feel confident that he will commute the sentences. Mr. Chamberlain has even gone so far as to give Parliament an assurance to this effect. The question is not one in which the British Government alone has a direct interest, for it so happens that Mr. Hammond, one of the condemned men, is an American citizen. The United States Consul at the Cape has wired to Mr. Olney, stating that it is understood that the sentence on Mr. Hammond will be commuted. There is every reason to believe that the anticipations formed both by the Colonial Secretary and the United States Consul will prove correct, for President Kruger has proved himself far too prudent and wary to permit the carrying out of a sentence that would make the relations between the Burghers and Uitlanders more strained than ever, and would greatly intensify existing complications. He knows very well that if these political prisoners were executed, the anger of the subjects of the Queen in South Africa, and indeed of the British race throughout the world, would be so intense that his power and the independence of the Republic would be swept away as with a flood. Therefore, unless Oom Paul has lost his senses he will clearly see that the execution of the brother of his worst enemy, and of the other prisoners, is a political impossibility. Indeed, just as we go to press we learn that he has exercised his prerogative as the President of the Republic and has commuted the sentences, thus seeking to again score, by a show of magnanimity such as he exhibited when the lives of Dr. Jameson and his men were saved.

Any doubt that may have existed on the part of those whose sympathies are entirely with the Uitlanders as to the guilt of the parties concerned will be removed by the unequivocal admission of the prisoners that they had committed high treason. The evidence given at the trial went to show that the prisoners had been occupied for some time in surreptitiously importing arms for distribution to the Uitlanders. One witness, who had belonged to the secret police that was formed, spoke of having been detailed to guard 5,000 rifles. A general distribution of arms took place, when it became known that Dr. Jameson had crossed the border. When the publication of the proclamation of the High Commissioner of South Africa showed that Great Britain had nothing to do with the plot, the Uitlanders became much less eager to fight. It was then asserted by the Reform Committee that the arms had been circulated for the defence of life and property. But the witnesses for the prosecution were very emphatic in the assertion that life and property were never in danger. It was also deposed that at the beginning of the year the Reform Committee formed a police force which was armed and carefully drilled. At one of the parades of the force Colonel Rhodes told the men that it was probable they would have to fight the Boers. Evidence was also given to show that the Reform Committee caused proclamations to be printed in readiness for the success of the Jameson raid, stating that a provisional Government would be set up, with Mr. Charles Leonard as president. Although the leading conspirator, Mr. Leonard, has escaped the fate of most of his colleagues of the Reform Committee by quitting the country, and he is now in England. With regard to the part played by the Reform Committee in inducing Dr. Jameson to cross the border, many conflicting statements have been made, but the balance of testimony conclusively establishes that the marauding action of the young Commissioner was undertaken at their request. When warned by the Commandant of Marico to retire, Jameson curtly refused to do so. While disavowing any overt designs against the Republic, he wrote: "We are here, in reply to an invitation from the principal residents of the Rand, to assist them in their demand for justice and the ordinary rights of every citizen of a civilized State."

It is upon such facts as these, and the admission of the prisoners themselves, that they have been found guilty. But while there is no doubt that their acts were distinctly menacing to the peace and stability of the Republic, there is considerable room for doubt as to whether the laws of the Transvaal give any warrant for the passing of the capital sentence in cases of treason. Far removed as we are from the scene of action we cannot speak with great certainty upon this point, but all the information in our possession points to the sentence as illegal under the laws of the Republic. Under a statute passed by the Volksraad in 1877 it is provided that "inhabitants" who commit the following acts shall be deemed guilty of treason—entering into any negotiations with a Foreign Power or its agents with a view of depriving the State of any part of its independence or of bringing it under the power, administration or influence of such Foreign Power; and either verbally, in writing or in print, inciting or inducing other inhabitants to do the same, or to cause petitions to be signed to that end. The fourth article of the law in question either by accident or design changes the term "inhabitants" used in the other sections, and employs the word "persons." It reads "Persons who are guilty of one or more of the above acts shall, according to the circumstances attending such acts, be accounted guilty of the crime of high treason, and be subjected to the punishment laid down for that crime." It is also provided that these articles shall not be held to abrogate or repeal any existing laws on the subject. The only previous legislation to which this description would apply is contained in clauses 9 and 10 of the well-known "Thirty-three Articles" promulgated in 1849. Those articles provide that the crime of high treason shall be punished with a fine of 500 rijksdaalders and exile from the country. Clause 10 reads "and all who are guilty of the above crime shall, if they be officials, be dismissed from their posts; and if they are private persons, they shall never be given a post in our community." Seeing that Dr. Jameson was the agent of a Chartered Company, and not of a Foreign Power, and further that his raid was in no way encouraged much less authorised, by any responsible representative of Great Britain, it is by no means clear that the offences of the Reform Committee would technically come within the meaning of the enactments from which we have quoted. But only so recently as last November a law came into force which gives a wider definition to the crime of high treason. Section 148 of the Gold Act of last year provides: "Every person who, within the boundaries of a proclaimed field, makes himself guilty of insurrection, revolt, rebellion, or any unlawful opposition (or resistance) against the Government or lawful authority in the fields shall, over and above the punishment provided for such breach, forfeit, in favour of the State, all his rights and property on the said fields." The section goes on to enact that the informer or informers shall be entitled to one half of the value of the confiscated property. It will be seen from the foregoing that heavy fines, confiscation of property, and exile are the penalties laid down in the law of the Republic for high treason. From whence, then, has the Court at Pretoria authority to sentence to death three British and one American subject for this crime? These are points which, we may be sure, will not escape the attention of Mr. Chamberlain, who, if the view we have advanced is correct, will be able to claim the commutation of the sentence of death, not merely as a favour, but as a right. Should so extreme a penalty be carried out, despite the absence of statutory authority, the continued autonomy of the Republic would scarcely be worth an hour's purchase. To say the least it is a risky business for a weak power to try to breaking point the patience of a strong neighbour. President Kruger has therefore been furthering the best interests of the Republic in relieving with promtitude the extreme tension of the existing situation by commuting the sentences of death passed upon the four Reform leaders.

IN discussing recently the "Problem of the Races in Africa," as set forth in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, we had no space to refer to the interesting views that have been expressed by President Rietz, lately President of the Free State, and the representative of Dutch opinion on the subject. His proposal is that "civilised Africa" should unite on a native policy, which would (1) get rid of the tribal system and abolish chieftainships; (2) apply to all alike, irrespective of colour or race, the rule "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat thy bread," and with a view to this end take away the tracts of land, great and small, reserved by the various South African Governments for the sole use of the natives; (3) suppress heathen rites that are immoral and degrading, and discourage polygamy; (4) adopt and steadily maintain the principle that there shall be no equality between the aborigines and people of European descent, who have made South Africa their home. The late Sir Theophilus Shepstone, an acknowledged authority on this burning question, strenuously insisted that the proposal to abolish the tribal system would destroy tribal responsibility, which makes every native an active policeman, maintaining order under his Chief, and substitute magistrates and codes that would be powerless to keep order. The proposal to take away their land so as to compel the natives to take service with the Colonial farmers, Sir Theophilus urged, would be practical slavery which no British Cabinet could sanction. Proposals less drastic than those of Mr. Reitz have been made by a member of the Natal Parliament, who would be satisfied with the abolition of polygamy and inducing the native to work by teaching him new wants, while taxing everything that tends to keep up his barbarism—his hut, his shield, and his beer, and prohibiting beer drinking gatherings. Others advise that the unemployed natives should be cured of their besetting laziness by industrial education while young, and that they should be encouraged to take to farming and the keeping of dairies. Those who advocate this latter course do not see that already the native farmer is beginning to undersell the Colonial in the local markets. They fail to realise that the course of industrial training suggested would hasten the day when the white farmer and the white artisan will be crushed out by the competition of his coloured rivals. The new generation of more or less educated natives will, in the opinion of the impartial observer, gain ground on the small minority in their midst; while the minority in question will seek to avert the danger of extinction by passing more and more repressive laws, which will make the breach between the two races irremediable.

VISITORS are crowding to the Kashmir Valley just now, and fortunately for them Dr. Arthur Neve's "Guide to Kashmir" has been published just in time to be of service. Dr. Neve is Surgeon to the Kashmir Mission, an officer who is familiar with the objects and places he describes, and is able to give those who consult him information as to the various routes by which they may reach the country, and what they may expect to see and enjoy when there. As the traveller who intends visiting Kashmir, whether it be for pleasure or health, will probably first seek information as to the best time of year to spend in Kashmir, Dr. Neve devotes some remarks as to when to go. If a stay of five or six months is to be made, he says, May is the best month for the journey up. If but two or three months are available, he recommends that the return journey be at the end of October, so that the early part of the autumn may be spent in Kashmir. In Srinagar there is now a small permanent community of Europeans. But they are not allowed to buy or build houses, or own land. There is no hotel or dak bungalow, and the very few quarters available for visitors are always occupied early in the spring. But as few would visit Kashmir in order to stay long at Srinagar, it is better for visitors to have their own tents or house-boats. They can then, he says, move from place to place, according to the season of the year. In July and August, most people go to Gulmarg, or up one of the side valleys. At Gulmarg there is an hotel and numerous huts, but taking all things together, Dr. Neve recommends tents and house-boats, since supplies are cheap, plentiful, and easily obtained; so do the disadvantages of this kind of accommodation are counterbalanced by the advantages. Dr. Neve gives the prices of them all, and the monthly wages of the indigenous servant. Perhaps this information is given out of sequence, for he has not yet got his tourist started. He proceeds, however, to discuss the routes; that by way of Murree being easiest, and the Pir Panjal, the most picturesque. Between the other two there is little to choose, the Punch route being difficult and devious, and the Jummoo route difficult but short. Every place the tourist need visit and everything he need see, is fully described in Dr. Neve's book, which is exhaustive as well as instructive.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL has been closed for a month for cleaning and repairs, and in the meantime the usual services will be held in the new Cathedral Boys' High School.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER BRISK, under the command of Captain J. St. G. Rich, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, from Muscat, which port she left on the 23rd instant, and called at Chahbar on the 25th. She has come here for orders, and it is not known how long she will remain here. During the voyage she experienced fine weather but very hot.

THE *Madras Mail* writes ament the Burma mail question: "With reference to the Bombay-Burma mail route question, the *Englishman* is glad that the Madras Railway Company does not propose to run its own fleet of steamers and it disclaims any ignorance as to the longer rail journey, *via* Calcutta; but it plumps in favour of railway journeys *versus* sea voyages. Everyone to his taste. There are many who prefer a life on the ocean wave for three or four days to spending the better part of a week in a stuffy railway carriage, taking their meals at irregular hours and paying heavily for the privilege. The sea voyage from Madras to Rangoon is 1,020 miles, the time occupied is 91 hours, the first-class fare, including board on a liberal scale, is Rs. 91. The rail journey from Bombay to Calcutta is 1,400 miles, the time occupied is 55 hours and 15 minutes, and the first-class fare, without any species of board, is Rs. 112. If the steamers go, under a new contract, at an increased speed, a further economy of time on the voyage will be effected, but pending the increased speed there is a little to grumble at in spending 91 hours on a comfortable steamer. The *Englishman* propounds a new conundrum to-day, and asks how the passage from Madras to Rangoon is going to be performed. The answer is that mails and passengers from Madras to Burma will continue to go by sea, until an overland route has been provided. The electric tramcars at present only run as far as the head of the pier, but the future is great in possibilities."

DR. CONAN DOYLE, writing from Cairo to the *Westminster Gazette* ("Before the Campaign"), gives a picture of the Englishmen who are to be seen within the precincts of the Turf Club there—men who have, he says, done so much to regenerate Egypt. "Of all the singular experiences of this most venerable land" (writes Dr. Doyle) "surely this re-building at the hands of a little group of bustling, clear-headed Anglo-Saxons is the most extraordinary. There are Garstin and Wilcocks, the great water captains who have coaxed the Nile to right and to left, until the time seems to be coming when none of its waters will ever reach the Mediterranean at all. There is Kitchener, tall and straight, a grim silent soldier, with the weal of a Dervish bullet upon his face. There you may see Rogers, who stamped out the cholera; Scott, who reformed the law; Palmer, who relieved the overtaxed fellaheen; Hooker, who exterminated the locusts; Wingate, who knows more than any European of the currents of feeling in the Soudan—the same Wingate who reached his arm out a thousand miles and plucked Slatin out of Khartoum. And beside him the small man with the yellow-brown moustache and the cheery, ruddy face is Slatin himself, whose one wish in the world now is to have the Khalifa at his sword point—that Khalifa at whose heels he had run for so many weary years."

THE rumour that the Queen has urged upon Lord Salisbury the propriety of creating Princess Christ

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COLONEL RHODES AND OTHERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Reform leaders, Colonel Frank Rhodes, Mr. Colonel Phillips, Mr. J. H. Hammond, and Mr. Farrar have been sentenced to death for high treason by the Court at Pretoria.

MESSAGE FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to President Kruger, through Sir Hercules Robinson, that the British Government feel confident he will commute the sentences, and that he (Mr. Chamberlain) had assured Parliament to this effect.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE EXPECTED.

The United States Consul at the Cape has telegraphed to Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, that it is understood that the sentence on Mr. Hammond, who is an American citizen, will be commuted.

COMMUTATION OF THE DEATH SENTENCE ON COLONEL RHODES AND OTHERS.

LATER.

The death sentences passed on Colonel Rhodes, and other members of the Reform Committee, have been commuted by President Kruger.

The sentences on the others are being re-considered.

THE SENTENCES ON THE JOHANNESBURG REFORMERS.

Advices from Pretoria state that fifty-nine of the remaining Reformers have been sentenced by the High Court to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of two thousand pounds, besides three years' banishment.

OPINION IN LONDON.

The severity of the sentences has startled the London public, and the whole press agrees that they are excessive, and relies on the clemency of President Kruger.

THE FEELING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Great excitement prevails in the Transvaal, owing to the sentences.

President Kruger, in an interview with Reuter's correspondent, said that he was earnestly considering the situation, and that he would receive the written judgment in the case of the Reformers on Thursday, when he would act promptly.

Monster petitions to the President are being signed in the Rand and in Pretoria.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

There is no further news from Kassala. The Shoans are closely investing Adigrat.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON HERAT.

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent says that Russia has decided to build a broad-guage railway immediately from Merve to Kushk, and preparations are being made for all the necessary material at Kushna for rapidly laying a Decanville line to Herat, the object being to enable Russia to beat Great Britain in the race to Herat.

THE MURDER OF MR. STOKES.

A telegram from Brussels states that the Public Prosecutor at Boma has declined to prosecute Major Lothaire for the murder of Mr. Stokes, believing him to be guiltless.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

M. Meline has succeeded in forming an Opportunist Cabinet with M. Hanotaux, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Cochery, Minister of Finance, and General Billot, Minister for War.

ANOTHER MATABELE DEFEAT.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

News from Buluwayo of yesterday's date states that three Matabele Impis have been defeated with great loss.

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

The trial of Dr. Jameson and his officers has again been adjourned until the 11th June, Sir Richard Webster stating that very important witnesses from the Cape would arrive on the 8th June.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

The tenders for the New India 2½ per cent. Loan of £2,400,000 amount to £6,180,000. Tenders at £102-16 receive 23 per cent., and above in full.

THE NEWMARKET RACE.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas run at Newmarket to-day :—

St. Frusquin	1
Love Wisely	2
Zabradar	3

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, APRIL 29.

The Junagadh authorities and the Hindus and Mahomedans of Prabhas Pattan deserve to be congratulated at the spontaneous amicable settlement of their long-standing religious disputes between them. Though the religious difference between the two communities has resulted into open hostilities in several places in the country, the credit of an amicable settlement of them by a written document, signed by almost all their adult male members, belongs to the leaders of the Pattan subjects of his Highness the Nawab Saheb. Though the agreement is an adjustment of the respective rights of the Pattan communities, it is undoubtedly of wider importance, and has greater significance than it may at first sight appear to be, as it is calculated to give satisfaction to the peace-loving members of both the creeds throughout the country, as a result of the joint prayer of the leaders of the Hindus and Mahomedans. While submitting the agreement for approval and sanction, his Highness the Nawab Saheb is pleased to remit the remaining terms of imprisonment of the seventeen prisoners for offences in the riots at Pattan in July, 1893. There was great rejoicing among the members of the communities when his Highness' sanction to the settlement and release of prisoners was announced this afternoon, in the presence of his Excellency the Vazir Saheb Bahavdinbhai, C.I.E. ; Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhichardas Veharidas, our Diwan Saheb ; and Naib Dewan Saheb, and several Mahomadan Amirs and Hindu officers. The best thanks and great credit are due to the Vazir Saheb, whose great tact, experience, and religious tolerance have brought about the happy result. The people's thanks are also due to our worthy Dewan Saheb and the Naib Dewan Saheb, who spared no pains to conciliate the leading members, and gave them sound and proper advice from time to time.

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The Local Self-Government Bill has been fully drafted. It has been decided, however, to hold over the passing of the Bill till the ensuing Calcutta Session.

THE IRRIGATION GRANT.

It has been definitely settled now that the Irrigation Loan Grant for the current financial year shall be limited to seventy-five lakhs of rupees.

RAILWAYS AND TAX COLLECTION.

A proposal is now under consideration to empower railway companies, when necessary, to collect Municipal taxes at outstations.

AFFAIRS IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A telegram received, to-day, from the Officer Commanding the Chin Force, states that everything is progressing favourably.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

In view to passing the Chitral relieved troops through Nowshera on the same day as they arrive, sanction has been accorded to their detention at Mardan, their movement thence being as follows :—One section No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery and No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners to arrive at and leave Nowshera on the 1st June ; 2-3rd Gurkhas on the 2nd idem ; and the 25th Punjab Infantry, and Miscellaneous Details on the 3rd idem.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

BARODA, APRIL 29.

In the opium case against the Gaekwar's opium farmer's agent, Maneklal, the Railway Magistrate, Captain C. A. Brown, recorded evidence of four witnesses for the prosecution.

One of the witnesses, Mr. Damjee, Bombay opium contractor, said he saw Maneklal, and the pleader, Mr. Lachmisbanker, in Mr. Rustom's dining-room. He heard Maneklal say that he (Maneklal) was sent by Mr. Samarth to see Mr. Rustom, and have the case hushed up. Witness saw the Assistant Collector, Mr. Almon, come accidentally in the dining-room.

The Public Prosecutor at this stage was asked by Mr. Gokble, pleader, to produce one Dalpat and Moti as witnesses for the prosecution. Dalpat is the Baroda farmer's servant, and Moti is the person who was recently convicted under the Opium Act. The Government prosecutor replied that the request was absurd and ridiculous.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 29.

The Orient Line steamer Ophir, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111½
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	122 1-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-8
Bar Silver	31 3-16

THE PRIMARY EDUCATION ESTIMATES.

APART from the balance in hand, the only item under which an increase over last year is anticipated on the receipt side of the Budget Estimate of the Joint Schools' Committee for 1896-97, is that of fees from Municipal Schools, from which an additional thousand rupees is looked for. The total income, including a balance of Rs. 46,000 for the year, is put down at Rs. 1,71,559, as compared with an estimate of Rs. 1,66,385 for the year which closed on March 31st last. The total expenditure (exclusive of the balance in hand at the end of the year) will be Rs. 1,38,540 as compared with Rs. 1,20,152 in 1895-96. The heaviest item of this large increase is a sum of Rs. 8,000 in respect to headmasters and teachers. This is due to (*a*) increase of salaries under a new scheme for the classification and gradation of teachers sanctioned by the Joint Schools Committee ; (*b*) additional assistants for existing schools ; (*c*) headmasters and mistresses for eight new schools to be opened—five Urdu Schools, one Marathi School for girls, one Gujerati School for girls, and one Gujerati School for boys ; (*d*) twelve assistants for the new schools ; and (*e*) additional pension contribution. An addition of nearly Rs. 4,000 is made to the item of rent, to provide for eight new schools, as well as for securing better accommodation for the existing schools. The new schools are also responsible for the increases in the grant for class-books and that for furniture, the latter item being raised by Rs. 1,900. An additional Rs. 600 is added to the amount hitherto voted for stipends of students under training as Vernacular teachers ; and Rs. 1,664 to that for the inspectors' establishment. There is also an increase of Rs. 1,000 in the grants-in-aid to primary schools, this increase being required for the payment of grants to new schools registered under the Grants-in-aid Code. The excess of expenditure over income for the year is estimated at Rs. 13,214, which will be met from the balance. The Government grant and the Municipal contribution are put down at the usual figures, Rs. 42,666 and Rs. 59,135, respectively. It is noteworthy that the line for "Government grants-in-aid towards buildings" is left blank in the receipt column, notwithstanding that the Municipality has voted half-a-lakh of rupees, and asked Government to grant a similar amount for building purposes.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer "Dominico Balduino," Captain O. Campa, sailing, to-day, for Genoa :—

Mrs and Miss Hutchinson	Rev Banchaerts
Mrs Barboro	Rev John
Miss Calanco	Mrs G C Plinston
Mr Elsworthy	Mr F S Diaz
Mrs Turner and child	Mr and Mrs Pinheiro Torres and child
Mr Wimbush	Mr Damling
Count Gloria	Mr C Braunstein
Marquis D'Angragna	Mr S Mendel
Mr G Divoli	Mrs E Scandin
Mr C German	Mr B Klighter
Captain Younghusband	Mr J Edelmann
Mr F DaCunha	Surg-Capt and Mrs G M C Smith and infant
Dr and Mrs Pereira	Mr H A H Aal Rasak and son
Capt and Mrs A G Johnson	Mr R R Pereira
Mr Reddon	Mr V Ribeiro
Mr and Mrs L Stoller	Mr A Alvez de Santos
Mr G N Ganee	Mr Heinrich Weidner
Lt W A Fraser	Mr Maria Weidner
Mr E S Davies	Mr B C Kennedy
Most Rev Fr Cavadini	
Mr Albert Costa	
Mr Bernardo Costa	

SEVERAL incorrect statements have appeared in the papers (says *Truth*) respecting the wedding of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark. The ceremony is to take place early in July at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, and the arrangements will be much the same as when the Duke and Duchess of York were married there. The Primate is to officiate, assisted by the Bishops of London and Winchester. The Royal Family and guests will assemble at Buckingham Palace between eleven and twelve, and there are to be four carriage processions to St. James's Palace before the wedding, and three afterwards on returning to Buckingham Palace.

CONSUL O'NEILL at Rouen, commenting in his report on the establishment of new industries on French soil supported by foreign capital, observes that those enterprises appear to succeed best where there is a partnership with some similar native enterprises, so that the Frenchman and Englishman are equally interested in its success. The aid of foreign capital and of foreign management is not unwelcome where the native shares the profits. The inconvenience of such joint patnerships lies in the French power of absorbing foreign settlers upon their soil. "I know one of two families," say our Consul, "who beginning in the manner indicated, have ended by changing their nationality and becoming even more French then the French themselves."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE proposed reduction in number of the British officers employed on special duty in the Gilgit Agency will not be made until after the usual reliefs of the garrison have been carried out.

SINCE the storm of a fortnight ago the telegraph line to Gilgit has been working very satisfactorily, and it is believed that no further damage will be done by avalanches.

THE summons in the Henessy-Gidbour case, better known as the Bhagulpur election case, has not yet been served, though a period of fourteen days has elapsed.

MR. DOUGLAS takes over charge as Agent of the East Indian Railway on Wednesday, when Colonel Gardiner starts for England.

MR. J. P. CLEGHORN, P. W. D., well known as an expert in sericulture in Bengal, retired from the service on Tuesday.

MR. DEMPSTER has taken over charge of the Calcutta Central Telegraph Office, being succeeded by Mr. N. Leslie, lately in charge of the Presidency Sub-division at Alipur Storeyard, Mr. Goodall succeeding Mr. Leslie.

IT is expected that the camps-of-exercise in the Punjab and Bengal Commands next cold weather will be on a large scale, as only district concentrations took place last season owing to the Chitral campaign. The autumn reliefs will be numerous, so that troops can readily be brought together for manœuvres.

THE first gymkhana of the Simla season was held at Annandale, Saturday afternoon. The attendance was small and the programme shorter than usual, while the ground and course were very dusty, for only half an inch of rain has fallen since March 1st.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes under date the 25th instant : "For the last two or three days high winds have been prevailing and the dust has been dreadful, and walking about the roads has been a pain rather than a pleasure. Brilliant moonlight nights with a cloudless sky seem to denote that the rains are still afar off."

LOVERS of cricket will learn with satisfaction that Mr. C. T. Studd, the most talented of the well-known cricketing brothers of that name, is returning from mission work in China, and proposes to play cricket in England during the coming season. His re-appeaaance will be watched with interest.

IT is reported that a telegram was received last week by the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's College from Mr. M. T. Quinn to the effect that he has finally decided not to return to Madras. It is therefore supposed that Mr. Lepper, the present acting Principal of the College, will be confirmed in the appointment.

THE question of amalgamating La Martiniere College, Calcutta, and Doveton College is being urged with a view to providing one first-class College for the children of the Anglo Indian and Eurasian community, where cheap education may be had for the children of those whose means will not permit of their being sent to England or to the Hill schools.

THE flood which passed down the Panjkora a few days ago and did so much damage, was the heaviest known for many years. Not only has the road been rendered quite unfit for use in many places, and nine small bridges have been washed away, but most of the crops and all the mills on the line of the Panjkora, have been destroyed. The Chutiatan bridge fortunately stood, though the flood rose two feet over the bridge way. Rain and snow are still falling on the Lowari, and parts which this time last year were clear of snow have now three and four feet lying on them. About 3,000 tribesmen are employed in repairing the road and making country bridges to replace those swept away.

MACNAMARA, the Police Inspector, who was charged with misappropriating Rs. 10,000 from a consignment of treasure amounting to Rs. 80,000 which he escorted from Ponani to Cochin, and his wife, who was charged with receiving the stolen property in respect to the money so misappropriated, have both been convicted at the Madras High Court Sessions after three days' trial and sentenced the first to four years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, or in default one years' further rigorous imprisonment, and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE improvements to Annandale which will give a much better race-course, are approaching completion ; the cutting away of the banks having been finished. The new course is being laid and littered, but the scarcity of water prevents its being grassed throughout at present. It should, however, be ready for use by May 26th, when the summer race meetings begin.

ON Saturday Mr. Prendergast won the half-mile race on his bay Arab pony Pepper, Captain Apthorp winning the polo scurry quarter-mile on his waler pony Lucknow II. The tent-pegging was poor, owing to the competitors having had no practice. Mr. Sidney Smith was the winner. Four teams entered for the postilion race, Captain Morley winning easily.

FOR the sake of the Madras Railway, writes a comtemporary, we are glad to hear from our esteemed contemporary that it is not proposed to run special steamers to Rangoon. That will undoubtedly mean the saving of an important item of expense. Might we enquire in that case whether assuming that they obtained the mail contract, the Madras Railway would be able to ensure a regular and satisfactory service ? We do not lose sight of the fact that the overland journey to Calcutta is longer than that to Madras, but surely it must be apparent to the *Mail* that a land journey is under all circumstances preferable to a sea route. We are still anxious to know, however, how the passage from Madras to Rangoon is going to be performed.

INFORMATION has reached the ears of the authorities at Canton that a number of secret societies in the Straits Settlements, Australia, and America have collected half-a-million dollars and remitted them to Hongkong for the organising of a rebellion. Accordingly the Viceroy has sent a Mandarin accompanied by detectives to Hongkong to ascertain, if possible, with which bank or banks, this money has been deposited, and by whom it can be drawn. That there is every ground for fearing a rebellion is evidenced by the discovery a short time ago of a mine under the Tartar-General's quarters at Canton. It is reported that thousnds of Cantonese are armed and only await a favourable opportunity of breaking out into open rebellion.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette* : The suggestion made by Dr. Lauder Brunton, that the phrase "blue blood," or *sangre azul* has arisen in Spain from the ruling Gothic race of old, with its fair skin, the white veins under which showed blue on temples and hands as they never do in the olive-skinned races, is by no means a new idea. A good many years ago the whole subject was thoroughly thrashed out in the German *Magazin fur die Literatur des Auslandes*, when I, among others, took part in the discussion. The Romans, as we know from various passages, were already much struck, not only with the blue eyes and the fair, reddish, or golden hair of the Teutonic tribes but also with their remarkably white skin. This latter characteristic was, of course, still more distinctive in Spain, through the contrast of the Goths to the darkish native Iberian race, and it became still more so when the Moors arrived. To this day, among noble families in Spain, the fair hair, the clear eyes, and the whiter skin of their Germanic ancestors, on which the blue veins stand out, are often observable as peculiar features. I may add that the blue blood, the fair eyes, and the hair with a reddish tinge occur even now among some North African tribes.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 18th April was 436, against 505 and 534 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 4. There were 188 deaths from cholera, against 218 and 235 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquenium by 146. There were two deaths from small-pox during the week, against three in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus, against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 118 and 31, respectively, against 149 and 31 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 48·7 per mille per annum, against 31·4, the mean of the last five years.

MOST people would have thought that "Tom Brown's School Days" would have escaped the censor of the prude. But it seems it did not. Not many years ago we learn from the *World*, a firm of Boston publishers decided to issue a reprint of the book, but, as the result of a careful perusal of its pages, decided that, in the interests of the American schoolboy, extensive expurgation was absolutely necessary. So they wrote to Tom Hughes, asking him to Bowdlerise his "book for boys" by excising the passages referring to beer-drinking and other nefarious practices. Mr. Hughes regarded the request as an unwarrantable impertinence, and left the letter unanswered, with the result that in due course a purified version of his story was issued by the firm in question.

ACTORS' dressing-rooms are not always luxurious or ample, for even in the most modern theatres the space "behind" is still limited. Still matters have improved of recent years. Mr. Wilson Barrett told the Actors' Association, the other day, that in the beginning of his professional career he endured many discomforts : "He could remember in the early days of his professional life dressing under a roof through which the rain dripped down upon him ; he had dressed in a private box when, standing as heaven made him, there was nothing between him and the audience but a curtain and a little lace." But after all (as the *St James's Gazette* remarks), there are ladies, if not gentlemen, on the stage who have stood "as heaven made them" (more or less) with nothing between them and the audience but "a little lace," and without even the curtain that veiled Mr. Barrett's blushing charms in those early days.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE presided over the fourth annual conference of the Independent Labour party, opened at Nottingham on April 6. The report stated that the membership of the party now exceeded 20,000. Mr. Keir-Hardie said Liberalism was defeated at the General Election, not because of the action of the Labour party, but because it had no longer a message suited to the age. The fight in the future must lie between Socialist and anti-Socialists. He suggested the formation of a Socialist Trade Union Congress. The Conference resolved, against the advice of the president, to invite all the Socialist bodies in Great Britain to appoint delegates to a conference for discussing the advisableness and methods of united political action. On April 7 resolutions were passed against competition, as the cause of the want of employment ; in favour of a fortnight's holiday per annum for every worker ; that sixteen years should be fixed as the minimum age for commencing work, and that between the school age and sixteen free technical education should be provided, together with maintenance by the State. Mr. Keir-Hardie was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and the next Conference was appointed to be held in London.

WHEN the Chitral campaign came to an end and the bulk of the troops were withdrawn, our engineers left two suspension bridges on the new road spanning respectively the Swat and Panjkora rivers. The Swat bridge was held to be of such importance that it could not be made over to the local tribesmen and hence a strong post was established to guard it. The bridge over the Panjkora at Chutiatan was a small structure but an extremely useful one as the river is liable to floods, and fording is never easy owing to the nature of the banks and the strong current. The recent storm of snow and rain in the hills above Dir resulted in a terrific spate and the Panjkora was in higher flood than has been known for many years. It was at first reported that the bridge had been broken, but later news shows that though the water swept over the roadway the suspension wires bore the strain without snapping, a fact which testifies to the good work done by the engineers. Such repairs as are necessary can therefore be done by local labour, and traffic over the bridge is not likely to be stopped for more than a few days. The damage done to the mule road further to the north is considerable, but as the Khan of Dir has at once furnished three thousand men for the task of repairing the breaches it should soon be again in a satisfactory state. The Khan, the *Pioneer* says, is evidently most anxious to carry out his engagement with the Government of India to keep the road open and in good repair ; and his action in this instance shows that our political influence in the country between Swat and the Lowarai Pass, where no Indian troops are stationed, is strongly established. Pathans, as a rule, are excellent road-makers and their experience in terrace cultivation and irrigation makes them experts in dealing with hill-streams. Their work on the broken road is certain to be well done, and the Chitral Reliefs should find a good track for their baggage-mules when they have to cross the Lowarai. It is, however, just as well that the movement of troops to and from Drosh has been postponed until the middle of May, as the recent storms will cause the snow to be later than usual on the pass.

OUR Allahabad contemporary writes : To Captain R. H. Hayes of the 2nd Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment—familiarly known on the Bombay side as "Digger" Hayes—is due, we believe, the credit of inventing a canvas target, the adoption of which, by the entire British army, would—if all that one hears confidentially on the subject of Musketry be true—gladden the heart of every conscientious officer in the Service. It is confidently asserted in well-informed Military circles that, since it was laid down as an axiom that the figure-of-merit was to be regarded as the chief factor in assessing the claims of a regiment to employment on active service, the few Commanding Officers who have been so lacking in tact as to exercise a strict personal supervision over the shooting of the annual course, and have been possessed of sufficient authority, and of sufficient technical knowledge of the subject, to ensure absolute fairness in the firing and marking therein, have had a very poor time of it all round. An opportunity is now afforded the authorities of testing the truth or incorrectness of these assertions by the introduction of Captain Hayes's target. The arrangement is most simple. It consists of two ordinary canvas targets placed one behind the other, with their frames connected so as to keep the faces a few inches apart. The addition of the rear target renders it impossible for a hole which could, by any young officer of the most ordinary intelligence, be counted as a "hit," to be made by a sharp-pointed pencil, the ferule of a stick, or any other implement than a ·303 bullet fired from a rifle ; whilst the simple but effective expedient of pulling the "patch" off an old "bull's-eye" or "centre," every time the projectile misses the target clean, cannot be adopted ; as the back of the rear target has to be examined and the hits thereon checked with those on the front of the combination. The advantages of the invention are obvious. Battalions which each succeeding year meet the requirements of the age by producing a gradually rising figure-of-merit—(one distinguished corps at home recently weighed in with the modest average of 180 odd, *i.e.*, "20 points over marksman")—will now have an opportunity of showing their detractors how baseless are the imputations cast upon the fairness of their shooting; whilst those who—with every officer in the battalion working his hardest to encourage the men and improve their shooting—still hover year after year between 110 and 120, and have the lives of every officer, N.-C. O., and third-class shot in the corps habitually made a burden to them by everyone in authority from the Commander-in-Chief down to the D. A. A.-G. for Musketry will at any rate have the satisfaction of knowing that they are getting "a fair show for their money." Seriously speaking, we cannot too strongly urge upon the Military authorities the advisability—nay, the necessity—of insisting upon the adoption, throughout the whole of India, of the double targets for the Annual Course of 1896-97.

TALKS WITH THE AMIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers state in what language the marvellous conversations reported to have been held from time to time by the Amir with Sir Salter Pyne and Dr. Lilias Hamilton really took place ? Of Persian, Russian, and Pushtu we know that Sir Salter and the Doctor are equally, and not unreasonably, ignorant—and the Amir cannot talk English or Hindustani. Who, then, is the brilliant interpreter who translates the Amir's utterances into such stately "Johnsonese ?" Was he dropped at Kabul, with the Kafir-subduing English guns, by Sir Mortimer Durand ?—Yours, &c.,

J. POLLEN.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT WARDEN ROAD

ON Tuesday evening, an entertainment was given in honour of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, on the eve of his departure for Europe, at Damoder Bhavan, the bungalow of the well-known firm of Messrs. Thakersi Mooljі and Vithaldas Damoder Thakersi. The bungalow and its spacious garden were brilliantly illuminated, and presented a picturesque appearance, being gaily decorated with festoons of flowers. The terrace was picked out with lines of multi-coloured lamps, making the spectacle charming and pleasing to the eye. The guest of the evening arrived at 9-30 o'clock, and was received by Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersi, who conducted him to the spacious hall on the first floor of the splendid bungalow, where a batch of dancing girls regaled the guests with native songs and music. Some time was spent in pleasant conversation, after which Mr. Vithaldas, who is a large millowner of this city, and a leading member of the Bhatia community, on behalf of the piece-goods, merchants presented an address to Mr. Jacob Sassoon. In the address allusion was made to the happy relations subsisting between him and the merchants, to whom he had dealt out fair and liberal treatment. The signatories to the address testified to the anxiety of Mr. Sassoon for the welfare of the cloth merchants, and prayed for long life and prosperity to Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon. The address, which was enclosed in a handsome silver casket, was then handed over to Mr. Sassoon, who briefly acknowledged the gift in suitable terms. He thanked the gentlemen for presenting him the address still more for the sentiments of good-will expressed therein. He said that he and his wife, who was prevented from attending the entertainment owing to indisposition, would long remember the hearty reception given them that day. Sumptuous refreshments were provided for the guests, who were highly pleased with the entertainment. The party had also an opportunity of inspecting a handsome collection of astronomical instruments, which Mr. Vithaldas possesses. Mr. Vithaldas then garlanded Mr. Sassoon, and after the distribution of flowers, the party dispersed at eleven o'clock.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT PANWEL SCHOOL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The ceremony of distributing prizes to boys took place, on the 11th inst., at the English School at Panwel. The boys, who numbered about two hundred, including those of Vernacular schools, with their teachers, were seated in the main room of the school. The programme of the evening consisted of dialogues and recitations of prose and poetry and vocal music, in which the boys acquitted themselves so as to do credit both to themselves and their teachers. After the distribution of the prizes Mr. Ramchandre Vithal Shrinzarpure, chairman of the Panwel Taluka Board, who was presiding, said :—Gentleman, before I proceed I must express my regret to find that the Assistant Collector of this taluka, Mr. H. O. Brook, who promised to accept the chair at this occasion could not attend this ceremony owing to the pressure of office work. Had he been here, I am sure, we would have an instructive speech derived from his extensive knowledge, coupled with the experience of this taluka in general and the town in particular. This golden opportunity we have lost, and we must feel sorry for it. With this remark I shall say a few words. The importance of Panwel Taluka on this side of the Bombay Presidency cannot be too highly exaggerated. The enhanced assessments on its lands and the repeated representations of the people to the highest Government authorities go to prove that there must be something special with this taluka. Panwel, the taluka town, has had an historical significance, and it was once much celebrated for its commerce when there was no direct railway communication to Bombay via Boreghaut. Though now the traffic has been diverted, this place has still maintained its original status owing to its well-situated harbour and its proximity to the world-renowned Bombay Market. Two wants were keenly felt by the people of this town. First, a good water project, which would provide the people with a copious supply of sweet water, and the second, an English School, which would impart primary education to the boys of this place who could not afford to remain in Bombay or other places owing to heavy expenses. The former was for more urgent need than the latter. Scarcity of water rendered this place a rendezvous of annual epidemics, and the people had to suffer a great deal in hot season by making use of dirty and impure water of tanks and rivers far away from the town. These two wants are totally removed now. Perpetual springs of pure water at the bank of River Gadha, at a distance of nine miles from the town, have been collected in a covered drain ; and water has been brought through iron pipes laid out from the head work at a high level of about twenty-two feet. Covered reservoirs have been constructed at well-selected sites in the town, and hydrants will be erected in convenient localities to meet the convenience of the people. This has wrought a considerable change in the aspect of the town. Instead of an unhealthy place this town affords a sanitarium to Bombay people for its highly purified water, as has been proved by its chemical analysis. The attention to education was already paid, and with a good success. An English school was established in the year 1888 by the help of Municipal fund and some contribution from grants-in-aid. The attendance of the pupils was then tolerably small. It has increased gradually. We have at present a good English school imparting primary education to the boys of this place. It consists of five classes up to fifth standard having a graduate for its headmaster assisted by a well educated staff. The school roll gives ninety-one as the number of daily attendance of the boys of different castes, namely, four Jews, four Mahomedans, forty-nine Brahmans, and thirty-nine boys of other Hindu castes. This school provides an easy course to boys who have to appear for the U. S. E. examination and thus get access to any Government office, in moderate means. It is hoped that the school will be in a prosperous condition, and will fulfil the expectation of the townspeople to their entire satisfaction. (Applause.)

The ceremony was brought to a close by the distribution of attar and pan-sopari.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. HAWKSLEY, R. E., on return from leave, is posted to the Bengal Command.

CAPTAIN DILLON, 40th Pathans, on appointment as D. A. A. and Q. M. G., Malakand Brigade, is posted to the Punjab Command.

MAJOR J. A. FERRIER, D. S. O., R. E., has been declared to have passed the tactical examination for promotion to substantive Lieutenant-Colonel.

MAJOR F. G. BOND, R. E., is appointed Superintendent of Instruction, Bengal Sappers and Miners, vice Taylor, reverted to the Home Establishment.

THE following appointments have been made :—3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant A. C. Hickley, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Ormsby, who vacates on promotion. Lieutenant G. W. M. West, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Hickley.

THE following Officers, now at home on leave, are permitted to return to duty :—Major J. H. Jones, 2nd M. I. ; Captain F. Smith 2nd B. I. ; and Lieutenants E. Broome, Nayar Brigade ; A. Anderson, 21st M. I. ; and Leveson-Gower, Bodyguard, Bombay.

THE undermentioned Officers have passed the Transport Departmental Examination under the provision of paras. 1781 and 1783, Army Regulations, India, Vol V.—Lieutenant F. F. Major, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent ; Lieutenant H. A. V. Cummins, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer an annuity of £10 on Sergeant-Instructor (acting Sergeant-Major) George Grosset, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 31st May 1895, vice pensioned Sergeant James Smith, late Garrison Provost Sergeant, Agra deceased.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be probationers for the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieutenants J. C. P. Crester, Northumberland Fusiliers ; V. H. Branson, Middlesex Regiment ; H. B. Birdwood, Worcestershire Regiment ; H. L. Haughton, Royal Munster Fusiliers ; Second-Lieutenant F. T. Ware-Cornish, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

THE undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the examingations noted against their names—Sergeant G. W. Gilbertson, Commissariat Department, High Proficiency in Urdu ; Surgeon-Captain R. H. Maddox, Indian Medical Service, Lieutenant H. N. Holden, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant E. W. Ballantyne, 1st Pnujab Cavalry, 2nd Lieutenant A. M. Kettlewell, Royal Artillery, Higher Standard, Urdu; Socond Lieutenant A.H. Babington, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, 2nd Lieutenant C. E. Bateman-Champain, 38th Dogras, Lower Standard, Urdu.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held on the 5th April, 1895, a Committee was appointed "to report on the subject of the inadequate and intermittent supply of water during the hottest part of the year," and into it were merged the Committees appointed on previous occasions to report on various questions connected with the improvement of the distribution of the water-supply. The report has now been issued, and is signed by Messrs. G. W. Roughton, S. Rebsch, T. Blaney, W. Hughes, U. J. Yajnik, A. G. Viegas, Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar, A. M. Dharamsi, H. I. B. Hargrave, P. M. Mehta, and D. E. Wacha. The only dissentient is Mr. K. M. Shroff, who records a separate minute. In the first place the Committee explain that the delay which has occurred in the presentation of these reports has been principally due to the necessity, which from time to time arose, of referring different points to the executive for further information, which, having regard to the large expenditure involved by the different proposals, it appeared to the Committee important to obtain, as well as to test by experience the necessity for the different works. The Committee are of opinion that another large main from Chinchpokli Station, where the 48" main ends, to Grant Road is absolutely necessary for the equitable distribution of the Tansa supply and to set free the existing 27 inch main in Arthur Road for carrying about six millions of gallons per day of Tansa water to the Malabar Hill Reservoir and the districts supplied from the Reservoir.

Having given an extract from their minutes in regard to this decision, the Committee proceeds to state :—

It then became necessary to discuss the question of laying the steel main from Vehar Lake to Kurla Creek, where it will join the Tansa 48" main. The object of this steel main is to enable a supply of water to be drawn from Vehar Lake into the Tansa 48" main whenever any stoppage of the Tansa supply occurs between Tansa Lake and Kurla Creek, a distance of 49 miles. At present, although Tansa water can be poured into Vehar Lake, there is no way of feeding the Tansa main from the lake. In other words, Tansa water can be poured into Vehar Lake, but cannot be got out of it, however urgent may be the needs of the city. Total stoppages of the Tansa supply, which is about two-thirds of the whole supply to the City, therefore occur whenever there is any accident, a pipe bursts or the duct needs to be examined, cleaned or repaired. There is, of course, the chance of these stoppages being prolonged in the event of any slip of rock in the tunnels or of earth along the line of masonry duct or pipe embankments. The Committee consider the Vehar Lake, by its ample capacity and good elevation, to be eminently adapted for a service reservoir, for the Tansa supply. There appears to be no site within the Island of Bombay on which a service reservoir could be constructed of sufficient capacity, except at a prohibitive cost.

The Committee are therefore of opinion, and resolved to recommend, that a steel main of about 45" to 54" diameter should be laid between Vehar Lake and Kurla Creek, connecting at that point with the Tansa main, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,85,205. The laying of this steel main will set free 30,000 feet of 32" pipes, of which it is estimated that about 22,000 feet will be in serviceable condition and available for laying, where such large mains are required, in various places, as thereby referred to in this report. The Committee accordingly recommend an expenditure of Rs. 83,400 for the 32" main in Arthur Road.

By combining the two works the Committee beg to point out that the cost of the large main from Chinchpokli is reduced by over 1½ lakhs of rupees, and as there appears to be no doubt that the steel main must be laid within a few years, it is advisable that it should be laid first so as to effect the large saving on the cost of mains in the city which will be secured by the setting free of the 32" pipes from Vehar to Kurla village. The Committee wish to explain that this steel main will be sufficient in itself to deliver the ordinary supply of 6 millions of gallons daily, thus drawn through the Vehar main, as well as, whenever required, 18 millions of gallons by the supply of the Tansa 48" main.

The Committee proceeded to discuss the other works recommended by the Commissioner, and requested the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, to put in writing the substance of the reasons given for the different works. This statement is appended to this report.

The first item of these works which the Committee considered was the laying of an 18" main from Queen's Road, at Marine Lines Station, along Lohar Street to Girgam Road and from Girgam Road along Kolbhat Street, New Hanuman Lane, and crossing Sheikh Memon Street and Abdul Rehman Street along Janjikar Street and Bhandari Street to Dongri Street. This main, running east and west, will enable the supply of the thickly populated district through which it runs to be furnished from any one of the larger mains running north and south along Queen's Road, Girgam Road, Abdul Rehman Street and Dongri Street, and will improve the ordinary and fire service of the whole district influenced, which has a population of about 150,000. After discussion, it was agreed that this work, costing Rs. 50,923-8-0, be recommended for sanction. The question of

mendations to the Corporation as to the new mains above referred to is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
45" to 51" steel main from Vehar Lake to the Tansa 48" main at Kurla Creek	11,85,206	0	0
32" main from the Tansa 48" main at Chinchpokli Station, along Arthur Road to Jacob Circle, Upper Road, Morland Road, across Bellasis Road and along Khansahib Sukhlji Street to Grant Road to be laid with all 32" pieces from the Vehar line between Vehar Lake and Kurla Creek free by laying the steel main	66,400	0	0
18" main from Queen's Road, 24" main at Malabar Hill Station along Lobar Street to Girgaum Road, and from Girgaum Road, along Kolbhat Street, New Hanuman Lane, Jamnagar Street and Bhandari Street to Grant Street	56,302	8	0
9" main in Chakla Street from the above new 18" main in Jamjihar Street to the existing 9" main in Masjid Bridge Road	5,400	0	0
18" main from the 24" existing main at the Post Office along Hornby Road to the existing 16" main at Bori Bandar near the Municipal Office	31,912	8	0
12" main in Ferguson Road from the Tulsi pipe line to the junction of Haines Road and Warli Road	21,656	4	0
9" main in Warli Road from the above 12" main at Ferguson Road junction to the junction of Cleveland and Warli Village Roads, proportion debitable to Capital	18,126	0	0
9" main in Connaught Road from the 16" main in Parel Road to the 16" main in Reay Road	16,943	0	0
4" main in Sussex Road from Parel Road to Connaught Road	2,655	0	0
9" main in Jail Road from the 48" main in Tansa Tank Road to the junction of Nowroji Hill Road	8,032	0	0
6" main in Nowroji Hill Road, proportion debitable to Capital	1,802	0	0
Total	14,33,895	4	0

In their interim report the Committee recommended an expenditure of Rs. 2,31,297 on mains in Kala Chauki, Sivri, and Reay Roads, thus making a total expenditure, debitable to capital, of Rs. 16,65,192-4-0. There will, however, remain to be taken into stock and the value credited to the above works 19,500 r. ft. of pipes from the Vehar line. These are estimated to be worth 4 rs., after paying all expenses for the removal and allowing for breakages, Rs. 92,830, and the net expenditure from capital will thus be reduced to Rs. 15,72,362-4-0, say Rs. 15,75,000.

The general purpose of the works recommended is to provide the means for supplying the service reservoirs at Bhandarwada and Malabar Hill with Tansa water without interfering with the existing arrangements for the supply of Vehar water to the former and Tulsi water to the latter reservoir; to protect the whole city against the severe inconvenience and loss attending any stoppage of the Tansa supply and to equalize the pressure throughout the city, and more effectually to protect it against damage by fire and provide for a supply in newly developed districts. So far as the distribution of the supply of water is concerned, these proposals are by far the most important the Corporation have considered since the Bhandarwada Reservoir and the Vehar 24" main were sanctioned, and it may reasonably be expected that the increased revenue will be sufficient to meet the Interest and Sinking Fund of the loan required for their construction, which will be, on a loan of, say, 15 lakhs, at 4 per cent. Rs. 81,000 per annum if repayable in forty years, or at 3½ per cent. Rs. 75,100.

The Committee beg to forward with this report a compilation containing the replies of the Deputy Executive Engineer to the questions put by the Committee. No detailed discussion of this information appears to be here necessary, but the Committee regard the compilation as a useful record of statistical information connected with the water-supply of the city.

In the course of a long discontient minute Mr. [illegible] a total expenditure of [illegible] for a telescopic steel main from Kurla Creek; and (2) Rs. 2,48,689 for [illegible] mains in different parts of the city if the old 32" mains are utilized. I do not wish to say anything at present against the latter expenditure, though I have grave misgivings regarding its necessity; but I am not in favour of incurring this heavy expenditure of nearly Rs. 12 lakhs for the site I am, as I have systematic ally opposed the project for the last four years; and instead of being convince I of its necessity by further consideration, my original belief regarding its inutility has been strengthened by lapse of time. I aver that no case is made out for this work at such a heavy cost.

The Corporation are aware that Vehar Lake first supplied water to the city in 1858. Then Tulsi commenced pouring water into the city in 1872; so, for an interval of 14 years, the whole of the then existing vast city had to depend for its daily supply of water for about 7 lakhs of its inhabitants on a mere one lake; and there was no misnap, no water famine during that long period. Then Tansa was opened in 1892. So, again, for an interval of 20 years, notwithstanding the growing wants of the city, we have no water famine, no loss of life, and no inconvenience to the people was caused in that long interval. The two lakes and three water mains, viz., Vehar 32" and 24" and Tulsi 24" did their work faithfully and never failed. Of course, we wanted more water for the rapidly growing industries of our beloved city, and we undertook Tansa at the original cost of Rs. 11 crore. We were then assured that, if we sanctioned that big amount there would be no further expenditure for water works for nearly half a century. That estimate, however, was exceeded by Rs. 25 lakhs, and the Corporation magnanimously sanctioned that excess in the full belief that that was the last item for Tansa, and that the city would continue to get a copious supply for several years to come without any fresh burden. Are we then to suppose that, in case of a mere temporary stoppage (and the probability of such a stoppage is a very remote one, as I shall show as I proceed) between Tansa and Kurla Creek, the city will be ruined, that we have no other resources save Tansa, that we should rush blindly into a fresh expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs? How did the city manage before 1892 even without the whole of Tansa? How will it manage when any bursts occur between Kurla Creek and Chinchpokli? And many bursts have occurred there, instead of between Kurla Creek and Tansa, and your Rs. 12,00,000 steel main will be practically useless when, as I have said above, bursts occur between Kurla Creek and Chinchpokli. Then why this heavy and unnecessary expenditure? The Bombay Municipality has hitherto done its duty towards the city in respect of giving it a copious supply of pure water by inaugurating a total expenditure of Rs. 272,79,321 on its magnificent water works. Although the annual income from water works amounts to Rs. 13,93,430, the expenditure is Rs. 16,35,579. Thus the expenditure is in excess of income by Rs. 2,37,112. There are now other demands on the purse of the Corporation—heavy responsibilities in connection with further drainage works and house-connections, in improving the general health of the city, in undertaking a new scheme for removal of kutchera—all which will still cost innumerable lakhs. Various other matters of momentous importance have been shelved, and the limit of our borrowing powers in the Act is well-nigh reached. I would therefore earnestly request, nay beseech, the Corporation to pause and reflect before they vote away another slice of Rs. 12 lakhs for a steel main of dubious utility.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer", writing from Calcutta, on 25th April says:—In things commercial, the long-continued and increasing superabundance of loanable capital in the United Kingdom is a topic which is getting freely discussed, and apparently no man knows whence it cometh or whither it goeth. The question which is constantly being asked is—How can money go on getting cheaper and more abundant, and yet simultaneously everything nearly that money can buy keeps at the same low level of prices? I think there is nothing really complex in the question. The glit-edged investments to which the holders of a very large portion of the excess capital are restricted to, are limited. The supply is not equal to the demand. Hence the high prices of Government stocks and other undoubted securities. The larger number of Banks, financial firms, and joint-stock commercial companies all tend to lessen the supply of accommodation bills and to increase the demand for them. Hence the low rates of discount. But for ar icles of trade, requirments are not materially increased except in proport on to the increase of population, and at present the supply of nearly every article seems to fully keep pace with, if not ahead of the demand. Hence the continued low range of prices.

Our white elephant, the Kidderpore docks, is at last to be made serviceable, and I presume Mr. Apjohn will act as Mahout. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce have signified their assent, and the Port Commissioners have announced their determination to give the scheme a chance. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made all the liners will discharge their inward cargoes at the Docks and take in their outward cargoes at the Docks. The idea, under the present unavoidable necessity of making the Docks pay something, seems a good one, and we hope the execution will be equal to it.

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THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

DISMISSAL OF THE APPEAL.

SUBJOINED is a copy of the judgment recorded by Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, Joint Sessions Judge, Broach, in the appeal fraught by Moti Khimchand and another, servants of the Gaekwar's opium farmer, against their conviction for smuggling opium by Mr. Logan, the District Magistrate. Mr. Fawcett said:—

The two accused appeal on the ground that the Lower Court's decision is contrary, both to law and the evidence. The points for determination are the same as in the Lower Court, viz:—(1.) Whether the two accused brought a bag of opium, weighing one maund, from Baroda City into a train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line at Baroda, for delivery to a person, who was not a licensed vendor in his Highness the Gaekwar's territories, but a private purchaser, and did so deliver it to him at a place within the Bombay Presidency. (2.) If so, whether the two accused thereby imported opium into the Bombay Presidency in contravention of any rule made and notified under section 5 of the Opium Act I. of 1878, such importation being punishable under section 9 (c) of the Act? I find both issues in the affirmative. The facts have been exhaustively and carefully dealt with in the judgment of the District Magistrate, and it is not necessary for me to travel over the same ground. There is no doubt that if the evidence for the prosecution be believed it fully and conclusively proves the facts found by the District Magistrate against the two accused. I am asked by the applicants' counsel to entirely set aside the prosecution evidence relied upon by the Lower Court as being untrustworthy. That is a course which this Court in appeal should not take without very strong grounds being shown for holding that the Lower Court has entirely mis-appreciated the value of and weight to be attached to evidence which it had the advantage of hearing. But the grounds actually urged are of the flimsiest nature. The trifling so-called discrepancies in the prosecution evidence, which were put forward by Mr. Majumdar, on behalf of the appellants, have only served to convince me of the substantial truth of the story told by the Crown witnesses in this case. None of them were of a nature which could be said to really discredit the testimony of the witnesses concerned. Thus the fact of Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, the Assistant Collector of Customs, having failed to see the accused, Moti Khimchand, in company of Manekial during the latter's interview with the detective Laxman at the railway station, points rather to the truth of his story than to any supposition that he is inventing the whole matter, for in that case on such an important point he would presumably have taken care to make his evidence agree with that of Inspector Good. And then the alleged improbabilities in the prosecution story are only improbabilities on the theory that the officers engaged in this piece of detective work do now know the A. B, C of their business and would deliberately do everything that would prevent any chance of their plans having the successful issue which resulted. Mr. Majumdar asks why did not the detective Laxman demand a receipt for the Rs. 700 from Manecklal? Why was not Manekial at once arrested when he brought the two samples of opium in excess of two lbs. to the railway station to show to Laxman? Why were not the two accused and Asha Khora at once arrested at the Baroda station when they brought the opium there? The obvious answer is because the Assistant Collector of Customs and the officers working with him were not foolish as the appellants' counsel would have like them to be. Nothing that Mr. Majumdar in his long address urged before me could possibly be held by an appellate court a sufficient ground for rejecting the whole prosecution evidence as untrustworthy, the more so in a case like this where the position and character of the chief actors in the matter is a considerable guarantee against the probability of the theory of the defence that they have entered into a gigantic conspiracy to obtain credit for themselves at the expense of innocent parties like the accused or have lent themselves to the schmes of a person interested in the Bombay opium farm to revenge himself and Manekial for injuries said to have been done by Manekial's uncle some nine years ago. I was further asked by the appellants' counsel to entirely exclude from consideration the evidence of the Assistant Collector, Mr. Rustamji Pestonjee (1), the detective Laxman Narayan (2), Inspector Good (3), the clerk, Joseph Dias (4), and Asha Khora (5) as being evidence of accomplices, and the two cases, viz., those of Queen-Empress vs. O'Hara I. L. R. 17 Cal. 642, and Queen-Empress vs. Maganlal (I. L. R. 14 Bom. 115) were cited in support of this proposition. In the first place I am pained only to have learnt Advocate-General, even granting that they are accomplices, their evidence is not to be in any case entirely excluded from consideration. Section 133 of the Evidence Act lays down to the contrary in the plainest possible language, and the only way in which the consideration of their evidence would be affected is by the presumption arising that an accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars. In this case Asha Khora is, no doubt, an accomplice, and his evidence must accordingly be treated with the required caution. But of the other three named the only one who can possibly be considered an accomplice is Laxman. The other two took no actual part in the illegal transaction otherwise than to observe what was going on. But appellant's counsel cited no authority for holding that officers engaged in detective work and acting with view to the suppression of crime even, though they may actually instigate the offence which it is desired to detect, are accomplices within the meaning of the rule. The two cases quoted by him are entirely in applicable. In the first, the person who was deemed to be an accomplice was one whom the Full Bench held could have been put on his trial for abetment of the murder, which was actually committed in his presence, and who gave his evidence after receiving a pardon under section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the second case, (one of bribery) the accomplices were all persons who had either subscribed to the bribes or collected subscriptions or paid the money to the accused. There is an evident distinction between spies and accomplices, which is pointed out in the case of Queen-vs. Mullins (3 Cr-Co. 526). The "mens rea" is absent, and the chief ground for discrediting accomplices, viz., that they have a motive to screen their own part in the crime at the expense of the accused is not present (at any rate so strongly) in the case of spies. In Ishanchandra Chandralal vs. Queen-Empress (I.L.R. 21 Cal. 328) the Court refused to designate as an "accomplice" an informer who had been cognizant of the crime for six days without taking any step to make a disclosure. Under these circumstances I do not think that even Laxman in this case can be held to be an accomplice. But even if he be so, both his and Asha Khora's evidence are certainly corroborated in material particulars by other trustworthy evidence, and the case of the Crown does not rest on that account. No doubt As a Khoras statement in the Court of the District Magistrate must be accepted with very considerable caution, but it is not on that account to be entirely disregarded and the prosecution are entitled to add it to the other evidence as part of their case against the two accused. Nor can I see that the latter have been in any way prejudiced (as Mr. Mujumdar says they have) by the separation of his trial from that of the two accused. They have the full benefit of cross-examination which they would not have were he on his trial with them and his statement taken into consideration, against them under section 30, Indian Evidence Act. I, therefore, accept the evidence of the prosecution and agree with the District Magistrate in holding it proved that in pursuance of a previous arrangement with Manekial, the agent of the opium farmer at Baroda, the accused No. 1, Moti Khimchand, brought his maund of opium into the train at the Baroda station, ostensibly for transport to his shop at Fatepura, in his Highness the Gaekwar's territory, but in reality for delivery which he actually made to Laxman at Palej station, and that the accused No. 2, Girdhar Kalidas, knowingly abetted him in this, and was present when the opium was brought to the train at Baroda and delivered to Laxman at Palej. The facts from which this knowledge and intention of the second accused are to be inferred are set forth in the District Magistrate's judgment and fully support that inference. It is proved beyond doubt that the two accused, in whose name the permit, exhibit 13, covering the bag of opium in question was issued by the Naib Subah, purposely left the opium in the train at Palej with an intimation to Laxman that it was given into his possession, instead of taking it with them, when they got out of the train as they would naturally do, if the opium was intended to be taken in accordance with the permit, to the first accused's shop at Fatepura. It is also proved that it was only after they had delivered up their tickets and were stopped by the Assistant Collector that the accused No. 1 raised a cry that he had left his opium in the train. This taken in conjunction with the evidence as to the previous arrangement between Manekial and Laxman and the evidence, as to the one maund of opium similarly left by Asha Khora in Laxman's possession at Miyagam station, irresistably proves the case for the prosecution. The evidence for the defence as to the accused No. 1 being forcibly prevented from removing his bag of opium from the train is both discrepant and highly improbable and must be rejected as untrue. It now only remains for me considered whether the facts found justify the conviction on of the two accused on the charge framed by the Lower Court. This is easily answered in the affirmative. Under rule 33 of the Bombay Opium Rules opium can only be imported from his Highness the Gaekwar's territories into British territory if (i) it is the property of a licensed farmer, (ii) if it be intended for the supply of the said farmer's retail shops, (iii) it is taken direct from the depot to the retail shop at which it is intended to be sold under cover of a permit issue and signed by the Naib Subah. In this case conditions (i) and (iii) may be said to have been satisfied down to the arrival of the train at Palej. But there is no doubt that the opium was not intended for the supply of the farmer's retail shops, as required by condition (ii)—and the importation was, therefore, in contravention of rule 33. The offence was completed when the opium was brought on to the Baroda station, which is British territory, without the required intention of taking it to the shop at Fatepura in accordance with the permit E. and B. But it was only when the actual delivery of the opium to Laxman at Palej had taken place, that the conduct of the accused had sufficiently developed to enable the Custom authorities to take direct action in the matter. I must confess that I experienced the same difficulty as that expressed by the learned Advocate-General in following Mr. Majumdar's arguments on the legal aspects of the case. This main argument appeared to be that the opium Act takes no account of the intentions with which a man may be in possession of opium and the court has only to see whether his possession is covered by the necessary permit. In this case the possession was covered by a duly issued valid permit, and therefore the accused cannot be convicted of an offence under section 9 of the Act. The assumption on which this argument is based can not however be sustained. As I have shown the rule in contravention of which the accused are charged with acting expressely takes notice of the intention with which the opium is being taken from one place to another. Another argument addressed to me was that it was necessary for the prosecution to prove that the opium actually delivered to Luxman was of the same description as that which Manekial had contracted to sell. I cannot see what this has to do with the case at all. Manekial might be cheating Luxman, but still that would not save the accused. Again it was gravely argued that the two accused might have had honest intentions when they brought the opium to the station, but subsequently changed their intentions in which case there would be no illegal importation at the Baroda station. The assumption of honest intentions at the station is, of course, refuted by all the facts proved in the case, but still assuming that they had honest intentions when they left Baroda, the burden of proving which, of course, rests upon accused) they would still be guilty of illegally transporting the opium, when their subsequent change of intention took place. The guilt of the two appellants is perfectly clear. I see no reason whatever to interfere with the District Magistrate's convictions and sentences and dismiss the appeal. The two appellants, who have been released on bail, should be forthwith taken into custody and recommitted to jail to serve the remainder of their respective terms of imprisonment.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held last evening, Mr. H. W. Uloth, president of the board of directors, in the chair. The proceedings began by Mr. W. G. Mayhew, honorary secretary, reading the following report:—

The directors have the pleasure to present to the subscribers and others interested in the institution their fifty-eighth report. The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the home during the year was 19,276, the daily average being 52·80 against a daily average of 64·44 for the previous year. The greatest number accommodated in the home at any one time during the year was 171 and the least 10. The crew of H. M. S. Cossack, 145 men of all ratings, were in the home from 15th January to 8th April. Several cases of enteric fever occurred amongst them, and 24 in all were admitted into the St. George's Hospital, 7 of which proved fatal. A naval committee, which was composed of Captain S. Goodridge, Fleet Surgeon Bantham, Staff Surgeon W. G. Jack, and Surg on Robert Hardie, made a minute inspection of the home and its surroundings, but nothing objectionable could be traced. The committee thought that the milk supplied, as well as the water-cress and lettuce consumed, might be the source from which the disease originated, and at the recommendation of the committee, the milk has since been boiled, and watercress and lettuce have been struck out of the dietary of the home. The outbreak of enteric fever was confined to the crew (the youngest members) of H. M. S. Cossack. None of the merchant seamen, servants, or other members of the establishment were attacked. During the year 50 destitute seamen were admitted into the home and maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Masters, amounting in the aggregate to 897 days. There were 31 admissions in the European General Hospital from the home during the year, not including those of the Cossack. No deaths were recorded among these admissions, or contagious diseases of any kind. Several officers and seamen of the Mercantile Marine were maintained for a considerable time in the home after their funds had been exhausted and became indebted to the extent of Rs. 400. Dr. Shroff, the honorary medical officer, has promptly in attendance whenever his services were required. The messing arrangements have been carried on as usual and have given satisfaction.

The library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the home, and the directors desire to thank the proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" for supplying a daily copy gratis, and the proprietors of the "Times of India" for supplying their daily issue at half-price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the directors for continuing to supply free of cost a copy of each issue of the "English Mail" as soon as it is published. Mr. I. M. Shirtes resigned his seat on the board and the honorary treasurership of the institution on his leaving Bombay for Australia, and Mr. F. C. Allen has joined the board and taken up the duties of the honorary treasurer. Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., resigned the presidentship of the board of directors on his proceeding to England and Mr. H. W. Uloth was elected in his place as president. Mr. Lauder, the superintendent of the home, continues to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the board.

On the motion of Captain Goodridge, seconded by Captain Bean, it was resolved the report of the directors was adopted.

On the motion of Captain Clerk, seconded by Mr. Mayhew, the thanks of the meeting were conveyed to those friends who had liberally contributed to the support of the home, and to those who, by their responsible position, had testified their continued interest in the institution.

Captain Goodridge proposed and Captain Bean seconded, and it was carried: "That the retiring directors Messrs. H. W. Uloth, F. W. Stevens, and W. G. Mayhew be re-elected, and that Messrs. H. W. Uloth, W. G. Mayhew, and F. C. Allen be invited to resume the offices of president, honorary secretary, and honorary treasurer, respectively."

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

GOLF AT CALCUTTA.

THE Madras Silver Medal was competed for on the Calcutta Links on Friday and Saturday. Players had again a strong wind to contend with, and owing to the prolonged dry weather the state of the ground increased their difficulties. Messrs. A. F. Simson, J. H. Oatts, W. R. Stikeman and W. E. Preston all tied at 89; and have to play off next week. The best scores are given below:—

	Handicap.		
Mr A F Simson	86	scr	89
Mr J H Oatts	83		89
Mr W R Stikeman	93		9	89
Mr W E Preston	1 2		16	89
Mr E M Shant	89		scr	89
Col J E Sandeman	89		10	89
Mr D S Murray	94		4	90
Mr D Youngson	94		4	90
Mr J H Hoobie	97		7	90
Mr A Mitchell	104		14	91
Mr Geo G Anderson	106		16	90
Mr R H Ireland	107		16	91
Mr G Pickford	107		16	91
Mr H Dadabhoy	104		12	92
Mr C P Lamax	106		14	92
Mr H C Williams	108		16	92
Mr L G Lumbar	93		scr	93
Mr F E Lamb	93		scr	93
Mr H C Begg	93		scr	93
Mr C G Newton	107		12	95
Prof J F Rowe	109		14	95
Mr F H Stewart	98		scr	98
Mr P W Johnson	108		10	98
Major W H White	110		12	98

LADIES' GOLF MATCH.

A Handicap Match for a very handsome pair of silver bon-bon dishes, very kindly presented to the Club by Mrs. Seton Lindsay, who has been on a visit to Calcutta from America, was finished on Thursday. The conditions of the match were, the best two out of three rounds of the course. Mrs. F. J. Rowe came in an easy winner.

The following were the best scores handed in:—

	Gross	Handicap	Net.
Mrs. F. J. Rowe	39·42	—8	75
Mrs. Lovelock	43·45	—8	80
Mrs. H. C. Begg	39·40	+2	81
Mrs. Simson	47·41	scr.	81
Mrs. Uochie	41·46	—6	81
Mrs. L. King	40·42	scr.	82
Mrs. Donaldson	42·42	—2	82
Mrs. Ker	42·43	scr.	85
Mrs. McNiven	48·49	—6	91
Mrs. L. Walker	49·5	—8	91
Mrs. Erskine	50·51	—10	91
Miss Cruickshank	58·60	—16	102

A "Bogey" competition has been going on for the last month; this finished on Friday, the result being that Mrs. H. C. Begg takes the sweepstake made up from 4-anna "Bogey" cards, 25 per cent.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., T. W. Cuffe, S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

BHUNDARWADA RESERVOIR.

A letter from the Commissioner, dated the 25th ultimo, regarding repairs to the floors of the settling basin of the Bhundarwada Reservoir, was further considered. It was as follows:—

I have the honour to state that the work of arching over one-third of the old settling basin at Bhundarwada having been completed, the Water Engineer reports that it is desirable that the floor and walls thereof should now be repaired, so that this portion of the basin may be put into use for storing filtered water as early as practicable. The Corporation, under their resolution No. 9253, of the 3rd September 1891, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 17,258 for pointing with Indian patent stone the wall of the settling basin of the Bhandarwada Reservoir. This amount was subsequently appropriated under the Corporation resolution, No. 5140, of the 18th August 1892, to meet the cost of covering the floor of the distributing basin at the Reservoir with Indian patent stone. The Executive Engineer reports that he inspected with the Water Engineer the floor of the settling basin at the Bhundarwada Reservoir and found it damaged in many places, and requested to have the work of plastering the floor and painting the walls of one-third of the settling basin carried out at a cost of Rs. 7,400 as per estimate. As there is no provision in the budget to meet this expenditure, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to defray it out of surplus cash balance, as I consider that the work is urgent, necessary, and economical.—I have, &c., P. C. H. Snow.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi said it was irregular to bring forward in the middle of the year a proposal like this, which could have been foreseen, and should have been budgetted for. It would have to be sanctioned; but it was certainly work which should have been provided for in the budget.

After some discussion, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the work, the Committee expressing it as its opinion that it would have been more convenient if the work had been brought to its notice at the budget time.

PAVING FOOTPATHS, ETC.

The Committee accorded its sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Amrita Babaji and Co., the only one received, for paving footpaths, laying water-tables and kerbing during 1896-97 at the following rates:—Pavement Rs. 33 per 100 square feet; kerbing Rs. 55 per 100 running feet; and water-tables Rs. 47 per 100 running feet.

RECOVERY OF PROPERTY TAXES.

Consideration was given to memorandum from the Commissioner, dated 4th ultimo, reporting on letter from Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Muckba on the subject of the suit filed against him in the High Court for recovering property taxes.

It was resolved to forward the memorandum with its accompaniment to the Corporation for their information, with an expression of opinion that Mahomed Muckba had no just ground of complaint in the matter.

AN ELECTRIC TELL-TALE.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, dated 21st inst., requesting sanction to the erection of an electric tell-tale to each of the five ejector stations at Colaba, in order that, in case of the ejectors accidentally stopping in any station, and the sullage consequently rising in the manhole, very early warning may be given to the engineer at the compressor station. The sanction was accorded.

SWEEPING MACHINES.

The Commissioner reported that he had accepted the tender of Messrs. Sulleamjee Mulla Abdullaly and Co., for the supply of six sweeping machines at Rs. 715 each;—total cost Rs. 4,290. The letter was recorded.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

MR. CURZON AT SOUTHPORT.

THE CONTINUITY OF FOREIGN POLICY.

MR. CURZON, M. P., Under Foreign Secretary, speaking on March 28 at Southport, replied to the speech of Lord Rosebery on the previous day at Huddersfield, and, dealing with foreign affairs, said he thought Lord Rosebery's doctrine as to the continuity of foreign policy was a sound and indispensable one. But were Lord Rosebery and his colleagues practising it? The case of Armenia had been described by Mr. Asquith as a blank and humiliating page in our history, and by Lord Rosebery as "black and bloody patch." He did not deny that it was a black and bloody page and a humiliating spectacle; but the humiliation did not fall on the present Government, who had done their utmost to interfere and put a stop to that deplorable series of events, and if they were thwarted by the jealousies and the opposition of others, let the blame fall on the right shoulders. The late Government initiated the agitation for Armenian reforms, and all Lord Salisbury had done was to strive to carry it to a successful conclusion.

THE CASE OF SIAM.

I take another instance of the manner in which the continuity of policy has been observed and encouraged by our opponents. I take the case of Siam, which, although it may not command much interest in this country, is yet a question in which, having been in the country, I have taken a deep interest. Coming back to England now some three years ago, and seeing already sufficiently clearly an indication of the danger impending in that country, I ventured to draw the attention of the then Liberal Government to the subject. But when I mentioned it I was pooh-poohed in the House of Commons, and when my friend Lord Lamington raised it in the House of Lords he was replied to by Lord Rosebery, who said he had no information on the subject. A little later on the late Government found how serious it was. There came a moment when they were almost on the verge of war with France, and how critical that moment was those only who were cognizant of what passed have any idea. Lord Rosebery invented the idea of what was called "a buffer State," which was to settle the position of England and France in a very remote district on the upper waters of the river Mekong, and to constitute the State in the manner proposed by the cession of slices of British territory—one on the east and the other on the west side of the river. Well, I always contended myself that the buffer State was an illusion and would break down, and when later the geographical experts who were sent out to delimitate the State arrived on the spot they at once fell out. No agreement was possible, and the idea had to be abandoned. Since then we have come into power, and we have succeeded in coming to an agreement with France. While guaranteeing the principal, the wealthiest, and the most prosperous part of Siam in the course of that agreement, we have surrendered that one or the two strips of territory of which I have before spoken on the left bank-side of this distant river, whilst we have retained the other; and yet, though we succeeded where he failed, though this is the limit and extent of our surrender to France, Lord Rosebery goes about the country and talks of our having surrendered all that he fought for. All I can say is that if that is the Radical idea of continuity of policy it does not give us much confidence in the practice of that which is so amicably preached.

BRITISH POLICY IN THE SOUDAN.

With respect to the Egyptian question, he confessed to some astonishment at the agitation, he might almost say the alarm, which the Nile expedition has excited. In the first place, that expedition was primarily directed for the protection of the boundaries of Egypt from the danger by which they were menaced. We had for ten years been in Egypt merely as guardians and protectors, but he might almost say as trustees for Europe of Egyptian administration. We had raised that country from the slough of Oriental misrule to a position of solvency, of happiness, good government, and contentment. If they found, as they had found, the frontiers of Egypt in danger, it was for them who had assumed military as well as administrative responsibility for that country to see that the danger was met by proper steps. Then this movement had the additional advantage of carrying relief to the beleagured Italians at Kassala. The question was sometimes put, "What have you to do with Kassala, and what has it to do with you?" In the first place we had a very friendly feeling towards the Italians, who were old friends of ours; in the second place, if the Italians were defeated at Kassala it would not be merely a disaster to Italy, but it would be a peril to Egypt and our work there. Also, no difference was drawn in the heart of the African continent between the various classes of Europeans. Dealing with the international aspect of affairs, and with Lord Rosebery's description of our position in connection with other nations, he said he preferred to look at this question from an outside point of view, and if we had escaped the risk of war with America, and stood, as he hoped we did, on the threshold of a pacific solution of our unfortunate differences with that country; if we had composed our differences with Germany, and if, instead of this attitude of hostility to which Lord Rosebery alluded, we had Germany sustaining our policy, as she was at present, in Egypt, was not some credit due to the statesman who had brought about that result? In this expedition there was no provocation to France, and no intention to wound her susceptibilities.

BRITISH GUIANA: ITS FORESTS AND ITS PEOPLE.

"MACMILLAN'S Magazine" for April contains an excellent paper on British Guiana, in which the author, who is evidently well acquainted with the country, gives some graphic descriptions of its scenery and people.

Of the dense primeval forests of tropical America he (says mere words can never adequately render their grand mysterious beauty. The brush, in the hand of genius, might succeed; the pen must inevitably fail. It is of little service to tell of giant stems rising to a height of two hundred feet or more before they put forth their strong interlacing branches. The bare statement of the fact conveys no idea of the massive nobility, the columnar dignity and grace, of their trunks. They shoot straight upwards in grand and crowded array, the pillars of a dense roof of dark green foliage; and from their branches hang festoons of bush rope, in strenuous though invisible combat, one with the other, to reach the soil, even as the great trees are in similar combat to force their way up into the sunlight and the air. So thickly matted is the roof of branch and leaf, of pendulous rope and ivy, that the light is dim. You may travel for days and never see the sun save for slanting shafts of burnished gold that pierce the interstices of this natural ceiling; or for occasional clearances where some old giant of the forest has fallen, crashing down all the weaker trees that could not withstand its weight. The atmosphere is almost intolerably hot and dank. The ground is encumbered with a dense undergrowth of bush, making progress painfully slow even over an Indian trail. The silence, too, is as oppressive as the heat. Just before daybreak, in the ten minutes or so of half light, the forest will resound with the cries of monkeys and the notes of birds. As the sun rises over the woodland, golden-breasted marmosets will leap from tree to tree; now and again a red-plumaged bird may dart like a flame through the leaves; a labba, a peccarie, a tapir, or possibly a puma, will crash through the undergrowth; but as the day wears on and the heat grows less endurable, these sights and sounds cease. All is still and silent. A large bright-hued butterfly may float lazily past; the solemn note of the bell-bird may echo in the groves; but these rare incidents of the forest noonday seem but to intensify the motionless character of the scene, and deepen the sense of perfect solitude and silence. It is much the same when travelling on the river and creeks. Rarely does the traveller on these winding streams get a clear stretch in front of him. He is on a wide avenue of water with high forest banks to right and left, with a great wall of trees behind him and another in front, a wall that gives way as the boat approaches the bend and resolves itself into new forest banks with another wall of trees at the next turn of the stream. Not a sign of life will be seen, not a sound heard but the rhythmic stroke of the paddles. The creeks are of equal stillness and of unsurpassable loveliness, the cool brown waters covered with the queen of water-lilies and overached with trees, festooned with lianas, creepers, and orchids. Often does a passage have to be forced with cutlasses through these meandering waterways. Every stroke of the paddles gives a new view and reveals a still more entrancing scene. It is toilsome work, no doubt, to get through these ar hed highways of the forest; but great is the reward to the lover of natural beauty. Splendidly is he compensated for his labour when the boat shoots out from beneath the interlaced roof of foliage and flowers into the sunlight that streams upon a wide lake in the open savannah, fringed by the forest belt, and with mountains mantled in blue haze softly outlined against the horizon.

The people of this interesting country number but 287,000. When (continues the writer) the Dutch went there in the sixteenth century the forests were the home of large tribes of Red Indians, who had probably found their way from the northern part of the continent along the chain of islands across the Caribbean Sea. Now, however, there are scarcely twenty thousand aborigines between the Orinoco and the Corentyn. The Caribs, the only warlike and courageous tribe among them, are practically extinct; the few who remain have lost their love of battle. There is no market for slaves such as that established by the Dutch nearly three hundred years ago on the Orinoco delta; and with the cessation of the trade in Indian labour for the Dutch plantations the Pomeroons and Essequibo districts have found their occupation gone. They have dwindled down to vanishing-point. The diminishing tribes that remain are inoffensive, and sickly, too, as the animals whose forest habitation they share. They make magnificent boatmen and woodmen, threading their way through the intricacies of the forest with an ease incomprehensible to the European, a giant tree, a fallen trunk, a broken twig, their only landmarks. And they know the rivers as only the aborigines can know them. From the streams they obtain their chief food supply. In

NOTICES.

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TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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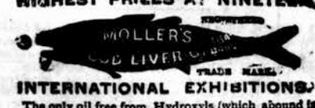

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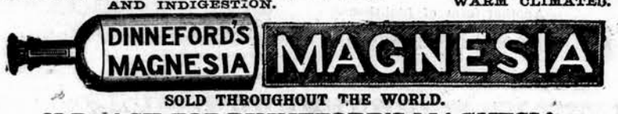

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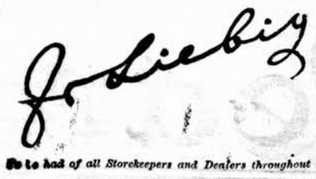

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 6317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

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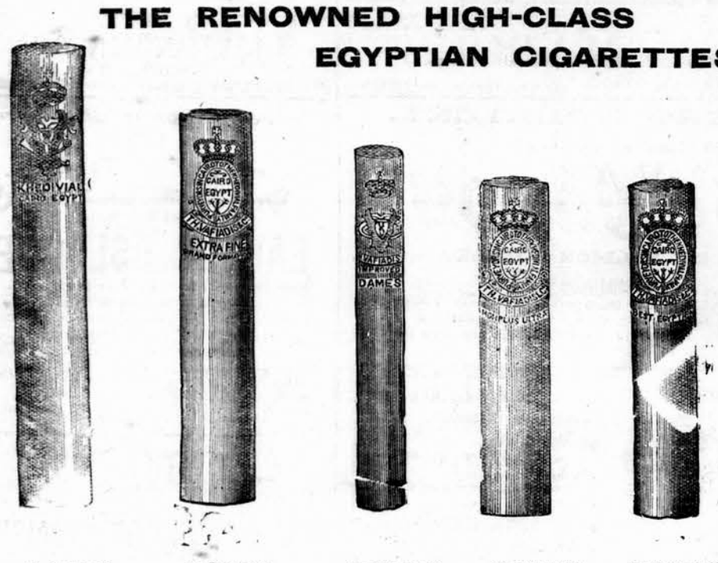

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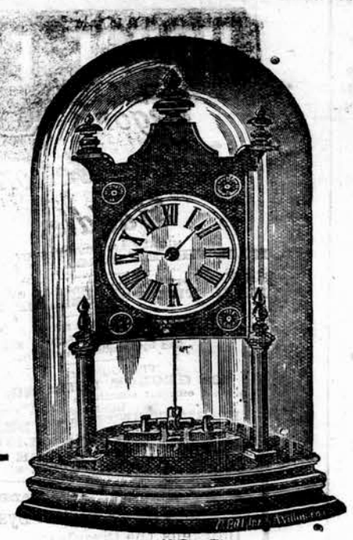

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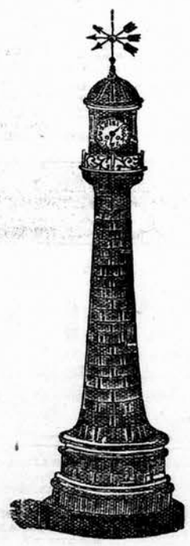

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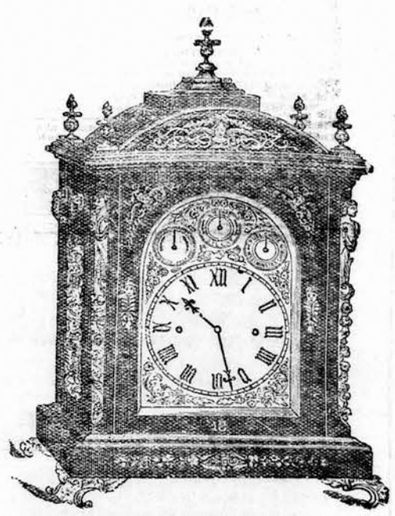

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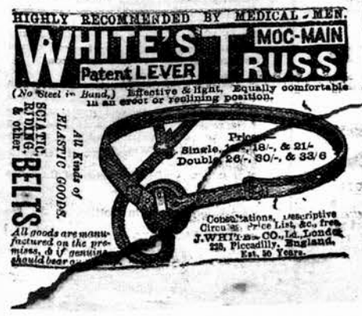
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